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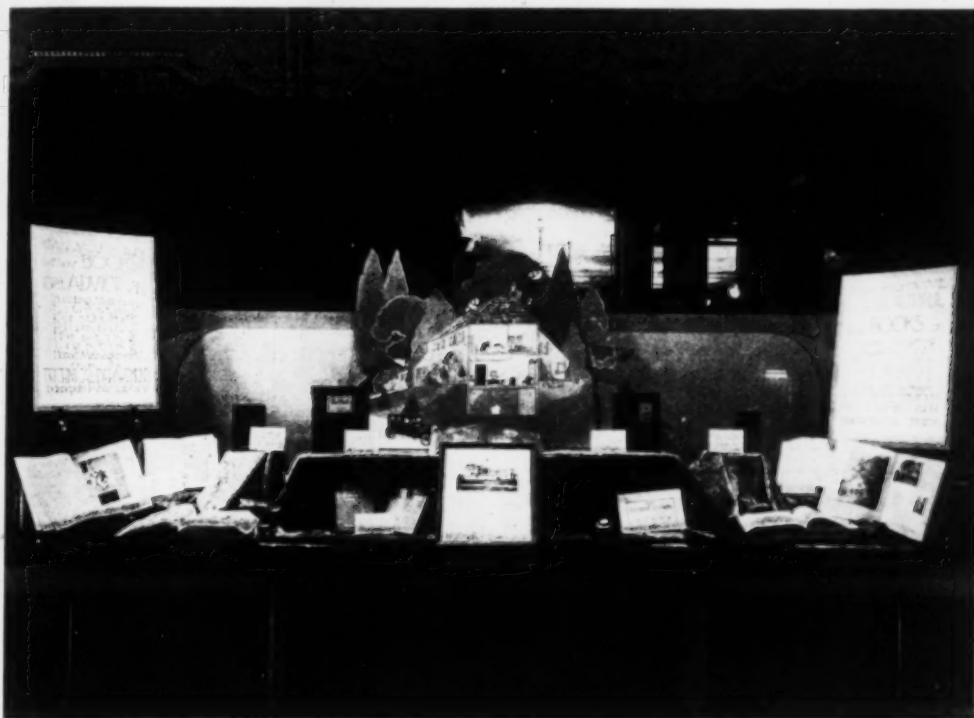
TWICE-A-MONTH

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DECEMBER 15, 1927

MONTHLY IN JULY AND AUGUST

VOL. 52, No. 22



THE INDIANAPOLIS PUBLIC LIBRARY'S EXHIBIT, SHOWING HOW THE LIBRARY CAN HELP THE HOME-MAKER, WAS COLORFULLY DISPLAYED AT THE INDIANA BELL TELEPHONE COMPANY'S OFFICE AND ATTRACTED MUCH ATTENTION

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THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

TWICE-A-MONTH

DECEMBER 15, 1927

College Library News, 1926-27

A Summary of News Items Relating to College and University Libraries Appearing from December 1926 to November 1927 Inclusive. Prepared by Ernest J. Reece with the Assistance of Students at the Columbia University School of Library Service, and Presented at the Conference of Eastern College Librarians, New York, November 26, 1927.

THE reduction of the report period from two years as in former articles in this series to twelve months gives an abbreviated character to this year's summary of college and university library activities.

Whether or not there is a tendency among educational institutions "to run to brick and mortar," college and university libraries as a group would seem to have little reason at the present moment for complaint about building developments. Nineteen twenty-seven and the months immediately preceding have seen the completion of new structures or units or quarters at Washington¹, Nevada², Chicago, Holy Cross, Duke³, Southern Baptist Theological Seminary⁴ and presumably at Louisville⁵ and Missouri Valley⁶; and of additions at Indiana⁷, Franklin⁸ and Manchester⁹. Construction is in progress at Yale¹⁰, Dartmouth¹¹, College of the City of New York and Wesleyan of Connecticut¹², Asbury¹³; and at Central State Normal of Michigan¹⁴, Eastern State Normal of Indiana¹⁵, Western State Normal of Kentucky¹⁶ and Texas College of Industrial Arts¹⁷. South Carolina is reported as building new fireproof wings, and Illinois has begun construction of its third unit. Princeton

is at work on its project, as are also North Carolina¹⁸ and Whittier¹⁹ and Calvin²⁰ at Grand Rapids announces an anonymous gift for a building. Contract has been let for the Welch Medical Library at Johns Hopkins²¹. The new structure at Tokyo²² is promised for occupancy in 1928.

Notable gifts to larger institutions include Julius Rosenwald's donation of a library of Egyptology to the Oriental Institute of the University of Chicago, the library to be housed in the Chicago House at Luxor²³; the endowment of the LeBrun collection at Princeton²⁴; the addition at Yale of various manuscripts, among them Bayard Taylor's translation of *Faust*²⁵; a principal sum of \$50,000 given to Pennsylvania by Mrs. Sabin Colton, the interest from which is to be devoted to book purchases²⁶; and minor money gifts to Vassar²⁷ and Tulane²⁸. Missouri received the three thousand volume library of William Benjamin Smith²⁹, and Ohio Wesleyan a cash donation of ten thousand dollars³⁰. Wesleyan of Georgia was assured a library of fifty thousand volumes by virtue of an anonymous contribution³¹; Louisville is the repository of collections given by Louis D. Brandeis³².

Southern Methodist University has added Americana³³ and Southwestern University at Memphis

¹ University of Washington. *Bulletin. Catalogue*, 1925-26, p. 29; 1926-27, p. 29.

² University of Nevada. *Catalogue*, 1927-28, p. 38.

³ *Libs.* 32:213. 1927.

⁴ *Lib. Jour.* 52:100. 1927.

⁵ University of Louisville. *Bulletin*, June, 1927, p. 26.

⁶ Missouri Valley College. *Catalog*, April, 1927, p. 17.

⁷ University of Indiana. *Bulletin. Catalog number* 1927, p. 74; *Lib. Jour.*, 52:99. 1927.

⁸ *Lib. Jour.* 52:99. 1927.

⁹ *Lib. Jour.* 52:99. 1927.

¹⁰ *Lib. Jour.* 52:317. 1927.

¹¹ *Lib. Jour.* 52:37. 1927.

¹² Wesleyan University. *Bulletin: Catalog number*, 1926-27, p. 169.

¹³ *Lib. Jour.* 52:100. 1927.

¹⁴ *Lib. Jour.* 52:42. 1927.

¹⁵ *Lib. Jour.* 52:99. 1927.

¹⁶ *Lib. Jour.* 52:100. 1927.

¹⁷ *Lib. Jour.* 52:102. 1927.

¹⁸ *Lib. Jour.* 52:317-18. 1927.

¹⁹ Whittier College. *Bulletin: Catalog number*, 1927-28, p. 26-27.

²⁰ *Lib. Jour.* 52:42. 1927.

²¹ *New York Times*. Nov. 25, 1927, p. 24.

²² *Lib. Jour.* 52:89. 1927.

²³ *Libs.* 32:214. 1927.

²⁴ Princeton University. *Report of the librarian*, 1927, p. 2.

²⁵ *Libs.* 32:98. 1927.

²⁶ *Libs.* 52:261. 1927.

²⁷ Vassar College. *Annual Catalog*, 1926-27, p. 78.

²⁸ Tulane University. *Register*, 1926-27, p. 23.

²⁹ *Lib. Jour.* 52:156. 1927.

³⁰ *Libs.* 32:54. 1927.

³¹ *Lib. Jour.* 52:11. 1927.

³² *Lib. Jour.* 52:100. 1927.

³³ Southern Methodist University. *Annual Catalogue*, 1926-27, p. 39.

a collection of modern drama³⁴, St. John's at Annapolis acknowledges a \$25,000 gift from the Carnegie Corporation³⁵ and Mount Union has made a start toward an endowment fund³⁶. The twenty groups of art books being deposited in as many college libraries by the Carnegie Corporation deserve mention here³⁷, as does also perhaps the formal dedication of the Henry E. Huntington library to the use of scholars generally³⁸.

Mention was made a year ago of extension activities being sponsored by college and university libraries. American Library Association publications and issues of the library periodicals appearing about that time and subsequently³⁹ have drawn further attention to the spread of such work, the general subject having been given prominence at the fiftieth anniversary conference. A timely aspect of the matter is the practice of broadcasting, as exemplified at the agricultural colleges in Iowa, New Mexico⁴⁰ and Kansas⁴¹.

Some technical reorganizing is reported as in progress, mainly at smaller institutions. Ohio University at Athens⁴², St. Bonaventure's College N. Y.⁴³, Wittenberg⁴⁴ and St. John's at Annapolis⁴⁵ are so engaged, and the last two named are adopting the Library of Congress classification.

New proposals for personnel organization in college and university libraries appear in the University of Washington scheme of service, described in the A. L. A. Survey⁴⁶ at the opening of this report period; and in a suggestion from the University of California⁴⁷. The latter advances the need for a separate status for the library staff, distinct both from teachers and clerical workers. The report of the Bureau of Public Personnel Administration⁴⁸, which appeared early in the year, apparently requires

some revision in detail before it can be considered acceptable to college and university libraries⁴⁹.

Training activities continue their gravitation toward the colleges and universities and therefore toward college and university libraries. McGill University⁵⁰ and Albany (N. Y.) State College for Teachers⁵¹ and the New Jersey College for Women have organized library schools, and some thirty summer sessions in library methods operated in 1927, most of them at colleges and universities. Columbia has inaugurated its Master's work. Chicago repeated its Institute for Instructors in Library Science⁵² and is developing definite plans for its Graduate Library School.

New handbooks are the fourth edition of the Chicago Manual⁵³ and H. O. Severance's *Facilities and Resources of the University of Missouri Library for Graduate Work*⁵⁴. Yale has issued a brochure, descriptive and yet of unusual purpose, in *Yale and Her Books*⁵⁵, the object of this being the increase of endowment.

The convening of the American Library Association across the line in June gave occasion for the presentation of Canadian library resources, including those of colleges and universities. A series of articles published near the time of the conference collected the main facts about the provincial university libraries of Manitoba, Alberta, Saskatchewan and British Columbia⁵⁶, and about the college and university libraries of Ontario⁵⁷ and the maritime provinces⁵⁸.

Miscellaneous items which are of interest but do not lend themselves to classification in more comprehensive groupings are the survey of Rutgers University library by the United States Bureau of Education⁵⁹ and that of the libraries of the University of Indiana and of the Indiana normal schools by a state commission⁶⁰; the completion of the university library survey under G. A. Works⁶¹; the extensive discussion of inter-library loans at the American Library Association conference held shortly before the opening of this report period⁶²; the assembling in one library at the Harvard School of Business

³⁴ Southwestern (Memphis, Tenn.). *Catalogue*, 1927, pp. 109-10.

³⁵ St. John's College. *Catalog*, 1926-27, pp. 23-24.

³⁶ Mount Union College. *Catalog*, 1926-27, p. 28.

³⁷ *Libs.* Jan. 1927, p. 50.

³⁸ *LIB. JOUR.* 52:591-592. 1927.

³⁹ A. L. A. Committee on Library Extension. *Library Extension*, 1926, pp. 62-63; *LIB. JOUR.* 51:977-978, 1001-1004, 1010-1012, 1926; 52:819-820, 1927.

⁴⁰ *LIB. JOUR.* 52:922. 1927.

⁴¹ A. L. A. *Bulletin*. 20:477. 1927.

⁴² Ohio University. *Bulletin: Catalog number*. 1926-27, p. 25.

⁴³ St. Bonaventure's College and Seminary. *Annual Catalog*. 1926-27, p. 8.

⁴⁴ Wittenberg College. *Annual Catalog*. 1926-27, p. 16.

⁴⁵ St. John's College. *Catalogue*. 1926-27, p. 23.

⁴⁶ A. L. A. *A Survey of Libraries in the United States*. 1:260-263. 1926, vol. 1, pp. 260-63.

⁴⁷ *LIB. JOUR.* 52:661-662. 1927.

⁴⁸ Bureau of Public Personnel Administration. *Proposed Classification and Compensation Plans for Library Positions*, 1927.

⁴⁹ A. L. A. *Bulletin*. 20:305. 1927.

⁵⁰ *LIB. JOUR.* 52:701. 1927.

⁵¹ *LIB. JOUR.* 52:96. 1927.

⁵² *Libs.* 32:449-450. 1927.

⁵³ *Libs.* 32:81. 1927.

⁵⁴ *Libs.* 52:81. 1927.

⁵⁵ *LIB. JOUR.* 52:108. 1927.

⁵⁶ *LIB. JOUR.* 52:590-591. 1927.

⁵⁷ *LIB. JOUR.* 52:457-461. 1927.

⁵⁸ *LIB. JOUR.* 52:525-526, 714. 1927.

⁵⁹ *LIB. JOUR.* 52:811-812. 1927.

⁶⁰ *LIB. JOUR.* 52:252. 1927.

⁶¹ To be published by the A.L.A.

⁶² *LIB. JOUR.* 51:968-969, 1013-1019. 1926.

Administration, of most of the collections relating to business in Boston and Cambridge⁶²; the inauguration of a browsing room at Bowdoin⁶³; the impressive use of printers' marks as window decorations at the new University of Illinois library building⁶⁴; and the holding of a regional conference of college and university librarians at Los Angeles in April⁶⁵.

Periodical articles contributed by college and university librarians within the year are too many to enumerate, but books and even pamphlets are relatively few. Genevieve M. Walton has provided a history of Michigan libraries⁶⁶; Charles B. Shaw⁶⁷ an outline of programs under the caption *American Painters*, Lonna D. Arnett⁶⁸ a digest on supplementary reading entitled *The Teacher and the Library*, Willis Kerr⁶⁹ a reference list on college library standards, and F. K. W. Drury⁷⁰ a collected reissue of his *Lists of Novels Too Good to Miss*. W. E. Henry published a booklet entitled *Five Objectives of a University Library*. F. C. Hicks⁷¹ *Documents and Addresses of Joseph H. Choate* is to be followed by his *Human Jettison: a Sea-tale from the Law*. F. K. W. Drury⁷² and J. I. Wye⁷³ are authors of forthcoming American Library Association text-books on book-selection and reference work respectively, the latter of which is already in mimeographed form. H. B. Van Hoesen⁷⁴ and F. K. Walter are pressing to completion their bibliographical manual, which is to bear the imprint of Scribner.

Changes of position have been numerous. M. L. Raney has accepted the directorship at the University of Chicago⁷⁵, and is succeeded at Johns Hopkins by John Calvin French⁷⁶. The Graduate Library School at Chicago is being organized by George A. Works⁷⁷. Charles B. Shaw has become librarian at Swarthmore⁷⁸ and is succeeded at North Carolina College for Women by Charles H. Stone of Peabody⁷⁹. Wharton Miller heads the library and library school at Syracuse⁸⁰, his place at Union being filled by

James Brewster⁸¹. Harry Clemons has returned from the Orient to assume the duties relinquished upon retirement at Virginia by John S. Patton⁸². James McMillen has become librarian at Louisiana State⁸³ and W. H. Chenery has stepped into the vacancy at Washington University, St. Louis⁸⁴.

C. Seymour Thompson, after distinguished service with the A. L. A. Survey, has returned to the east to take the assistant librarianship at Pennsylvania⁸⁵; Nathan van Patten has gone to Leland Stanford from Queens⁸⁶, and C. P. Baber from Oklahoma to Emporia⁸⁷. The Princeton cataloging department has suffered the loss of L. R. Blanchard⁸⁸ and Mrs. Edith Laird⁸⁹, the former going to the Library of Congress and the latter to be librarian of the American University at Beirut. John B. Kaiser resigned at Iowa to return to public library work at Oakland⁹⁰.

The American college library world sustained inexpressible loss when Azariah S. Root passed away on October 2. Columbia's ranks were saddened in June by the death of Elizabeth G. Baldwin⁹¹. Lucy M. Salmon, who died on February 13, will be missed altho she was not a librarian, because of her interest in the Vassar library and in library work⁹².

⁶² LIB. JOUR., 52:425. 1927.

⁶³ LIB. JOUR., 52:940. 1927.

⁶⁴ LIB. JOUR., 52:1038. 1927.

⁶⁵ LIB. JOUR., 52:938. 1927.

⁶⁶ LIB. JOUR., 52:376. 1927.

⁶⁷ LIB. JOUR., 52:723. 1927.

⁶⁸ LIB. JOUR., 52:658. 1927.

⁶⁹ LIB. JOUR., 52:1038. 1927.

⁷⁰ Libs., 52:56. 1927.

⁷¹ Libs., 52:55. 1927.

⁷² Libs., 52:413. 1927.

⁷³ A. L. A. Bulletin, 20:747. 1927. Libs., 52:124. 1927.

"Dates Ahead"

TWO NEW COMPILATIONS

TO librarians arranging special "day" and "week" programs the new edition of Mary E. Hazeltine's *Holidays and Anniversaries*, announced for publication by the A. L. A., will be welcome, as will also the new edition just published of the mimeographed pamphlet, *Dates Ahead*, issued annually by the Russell Sage Foundation Committee on Publicity Methods, 130 East 22nd St., New York City.

The 1927-1928 edition schedules events for the year ending September, 1928, and includes several pages of suggestions on making use of special dates, with sources of information. (20 cents a copy.) A supplement giving additional dates will be issued.

⁶² LIB. JOUR., 52:132-133. 1927.

⁶³ Bowdoin College. *President's report*, 1926-27, p. 53.

⁶⁴ LIB. JOUR., 52:1015-1017. 1927.

⁶⁵ Libs., 32:373. 1927.

⁶⁶ Libs., 31:543. 1926.

⁶⁷ LIB. JOUR., 52:867. 1927.

⁶⁸ LIB. JOUR., 52:812. 1927.

⁶⁹ Libs., 32:301. 1927.

⁷⁰ Libs., 31:483. 1926. LIB. JOUR., 52:826-827. 1927.

⁷¹ LIB. JOUR., 52:867. 1927.

⁷² Libs., 32:76. 1927.

⁷³ Libs., 32:76. 1927.

⁷⁴ LIB. JOUR., 52:872. 1927.

⁷⁵ Libs., 52:68-69. 1927.

⁷⁶ Libs., 52:99. 1927.

⁷⁷ Libs., 32:382-383. 1927.

⁷⁸ LIB. JOUR., 52:164. 1927.

⁷⁹ LIB. JOUR., 52:544. 1927.

⁸⁰ LIB. JOUR., 52:452. 1927.

Holy Cross College Library

By FOSTER STEARNS, *Librarian*

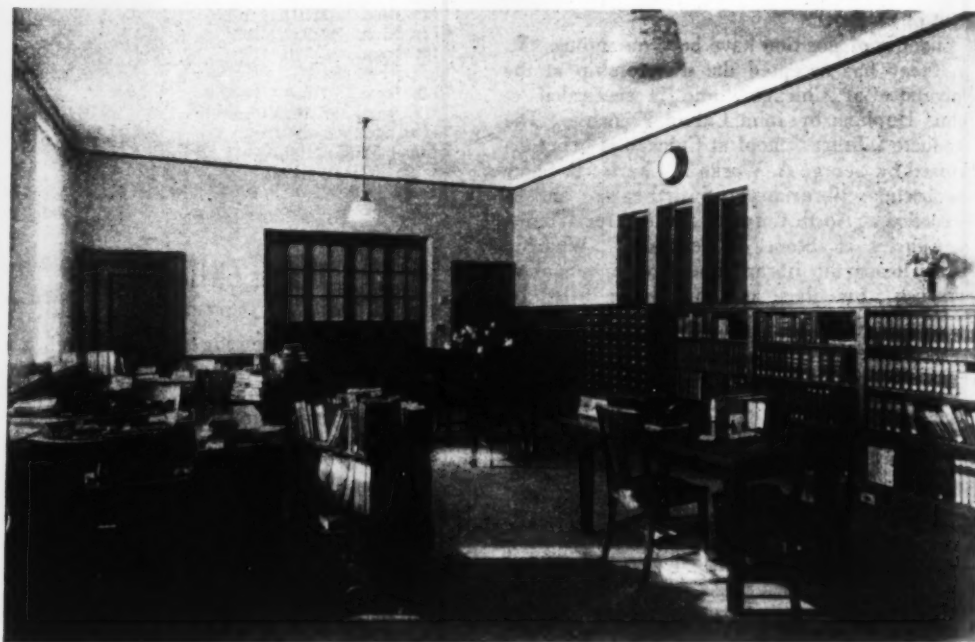
IN the year 1838, Reverend James Fitton purchased Packachoag Hill, the site of the first Indian village in what is now the city of Worcester, and opened a school under the name of Seminary of Mount Saint James. A few years later he turned the property over to Bishop Fenwick of Boston, who developed the institution into a college, giving it the name of Holy Cross after the dedication of his cathedral, and placing it under the care of the Fathers of the Society of Jesus. The course is a strictly academic one, without affiliated schools; there was for some years a preparatory department, but this has been discontinued, and the college is a residential classical school similar to the so-called "smaller New England colleges" such as Amherst and Williams.

Naturally, books soon began to accumulate in such an atmosphere. For many years, however, the student body was comparatively small, and with a faculty for the most part resident in the college buildings the administration of the collection was accomplished with a minimum of

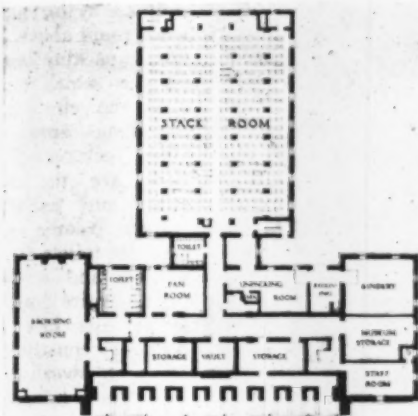
organization. More recently, however, with its twelve hundred students and an increasing number of lay professors, and with the increasing emphasis on collateral reading and original research, the college has felt the need of better library facilities.

In 1925, therefore, Reverend Joseph N. Dinard, S.J., president of the college, undertook the erection of the splendid building which is to be dedicated on November 2nd. At the same time Foster Stearns was appointed Librarian, and the work of organizing a library staff and beginning the cataloging of the collection was undertaken in temporary quarters. During the past summer the 75,000 books which had been scattered thru various college buildings were assembled in the new stack room, and the beginning of a catalog, covering thirteen thousand volumes classified according to the Library of Congress system, was ready for the opening of the fall term.

The architects are Maginnis and Walsh of Boston; construction has been by McDermott



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BASEMENT PLAN

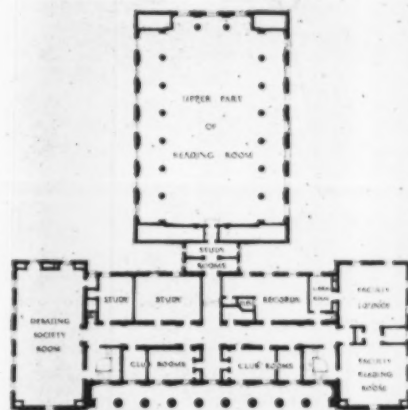
Brothers of Worcester; while the reading room furniture and steel stacks have been supplied by the Library Bureau.

The new building occupies a commanding situation on the lofty ground between O'Kane and Beaven Halls, facing north, the situation lending itself to a scheme of agricultural approach of terraces and steps of unusual dignity. The exterior character of the building is in the architectural style of the Italian Renaissance. The materials in which it is rendered are Indiana limestone and brick. The steps for the great approach leading from the main avenue are of granite. The external aspect of the building is designed to symbolize in monumental terms the purpose of the structure. A notable contributing element in the design is the lofty colonnade which unites the two pavilions on the facade and which rises to a height of thirty-five feet. This feature, with the main wall of the building, frames a long open gallery which will be a pleasant resting place at the head of the ascent. A vestibule with semi-circular sides leads to the large entrance hall out of which, on the main axis, rises a short flight of steps communicating with the main reading room with ample foreground, a feature of which is a great niche designed to be occupied by a sculptural group of fitting character. On either side of the entrance hall spacious corridors communicate with the

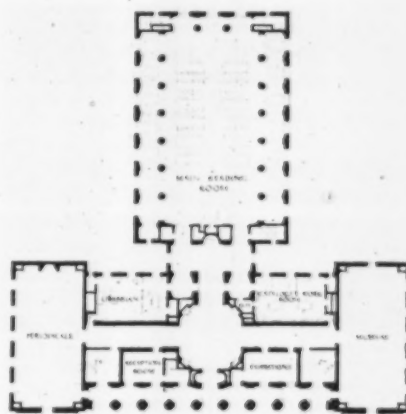
museum, sixty-one feet by thirty, on the west, and a periodical room of corresponding dimensions, to the east. These large apartments are finished with simple but attractively paneled ceilings. A large stone fireplace at the end of the periodical room contributes a pleasant detail. Opening off the lobby in front of the main reading room is the librarian's suite composed of a large office, about twenty-one by twenty-two feet, with stenographer's office and public waiting room. These offices are finished in walnut. In a corresponding position to the west of the lobby is the catalog work room, thirty-one feet by twenty, with elevator connection to the various floors thruout the library. Convenient to the entrance hall is a room for exhibitions twenty-four feet by fourteen feet wide on the one side, and a reception room of slightly smaller dimensions on the other.

The main reading room is an imposing apart-

ment about one hundred and five feet long and sixty-five feet wide, whose chief architectural characteristic is a peristyle of handsome columns supporting the clerestory, which will admit of dignified natural lighting for the room. The perimeter of the room defined by this feature is marked by a series of bookcases with alternating tables coming immediately underneath the lower series of the windows so as to form alcoves. At the north end of the room is situated



FIRST FLOOR PLAN



SECOND FLOOR PLAN

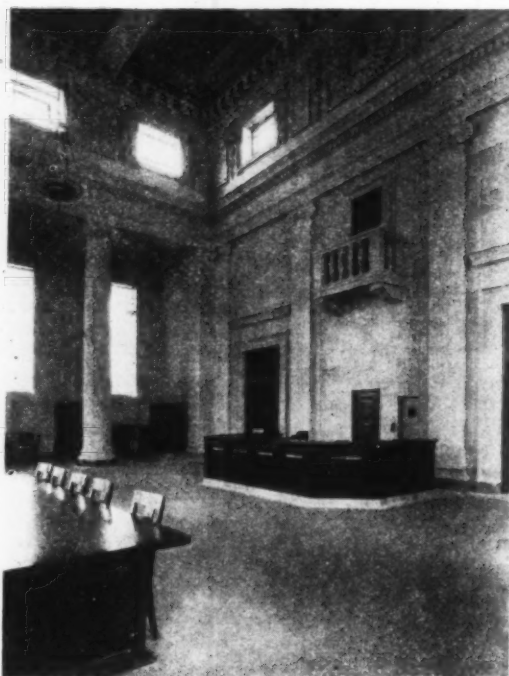
the charging desk with a closet immediately behind, and a book lift communicating with the stack room below. A private staircase also is provided near the charging desk which communicates with the floors of the stack. The first alcove at the right contains the card catalog.

The walls of the entrance hall and all approaches to the principal apartments are lined with stone, in the interest of an architectural dignity becoming to a building of this important character.

The approach to the second story is by means of two enclosed staircases, one on either end of the main corridor. On this floor, the east wing is devoted entirely to a hall for the debating societies. The corresponding wing on the west is divided between the faculty reading room and the faculty lounge, with toilet and closet accessories, and the faculty librarian's office adjoining. On the front is a series of conference rooms for professors. To the south of the main corridor are a room for the lay faculty, a treasure room, and a large work room communicating by elevator with the catalog room directly below. Two small studies are provided near the balcony which opens upon the upper portion of the great reading room, one of which houses the Haggerty music collection, while the other will be used for a local history collection.

The third story or attic is low, and is given over to storage for the present.

A large feature of the basement is the stack room which occupies the entire space underneath the main reading room. This is equipped with a two tier Library Bureau bracket stack and will house upward of a quarter of a million volumes. The walls are lined with glazed tile and unusual provision has been made to obviate dampness. The browsing room occupies the entire area of the east wing, the west being devoted to a staff room, janitor's room, and bindery. The latter communicates with the receiving room, out of which opens a circular



CHARGING DESK IN THE MAIN READING ROOM

staircase to the catalog work room above, and the unpacking room, from which latter rises the elevator to the same apartment. Other features of this floor are the large vault and capacious storage rooms and separate toilets for the officials and students.

The entire building is of first-class fire-proof construction. Its cost, over \$750,000, has been met from the current income of the College, and it stands as a monument to the devotion of the Society of Jesus to the work of higher education.

Eighteen libraries now have a readers' adviser or other staff member designated for work in adult

education, according to the Adult Education Department of the A. L. A. These are Buffalo, Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Detroit, Indianapolis, Los Angeles, Milwaukee, New Haven, Omaha, Portland, Oregon, Providence, St. Louis, San Diego, Seattle, Syracuse, and Washington, D. C.

Information on Library Work for the Foreign Born

THE A. L. A. committee on work with the foreign born recommends to the incoming officers of the A. L. A. that at some one office, information should be accumulated on the problem of work with the foreign born and that efforts be made to employ a proper executive secretary accumulating bibliographical and other information and keeping libraries of the country supplied with the most up-to-date information available.

ORLANDO C. DAVIS, *Chairman.*

As a means of reducing publishing fund deficits without increasing publication prices, discount on A. L. A. publications now allowed to institutional members will be discontinued beginning January 1.

Fourth A. S. L. I. B. Conference

THE Fourth Conference of the Association of Special Libraries and Information Bureaux was held at Cambridge, September 23-25, lasting from Friday evening to Sunday evening. With that British skill in the making of names the Association was referred to on all occasions as Aslib. Quarters were provided in Trinity College and its attendant courts. Meals were served in the great Divinity Hall, the only room in the college in which smoking is not permitted. The Old Combination Room across the passage from the Divinity Hall was available as a general lounge. Here tea and the evening "snack" were served and smoking and dancing, when music was available, were much in evidence. To the delegate from the A.L.A. the experience was new, interesting to the point of fascination, and will not soon be forgotten. Sir Geoffrey Butler, K.B.E., M.P., was the president of the conference, altho there were at most of the meetings special chairmen in charge of the discussions.

The opening (general) session began at 8.30 Friday evening in the Dining Hall after dinner which was at the usual hour of 7.30. The subject of the evening was the *Report of the Public Libraries Committee of the Board of Education*, with particular reference to the place of the special library in a national information service. Papers were presented by Mr. A. E. Twentyman, a member of the Committee and librarian of the British Institute of Adult Education, and by Col. Luxmore Newcombe, librarian of the Central Library for Students.

Mr. Twentyman pointed out that the report did not advocate any immediate increase in expenditures. He said that the life-giving principle by which it is hoped to convert a series of isolated institutions, often of low vitality, into a national system functioning with equal vigor in all its parts, is a closer organization and willing co-operation. After touching on the readiness with which Sir Frederic Kenyon had placed all his great abilities, and the influence of the British Museum of which he is the head, at the disposal of the library interests of the country, and the supreme service which the Carnegie United Kingdom Trust had rendered to the library cause in Great Britain, he enlarged on the conclusions of the Committee that this national system should be built up on (1) voluntary co-operation between neighboring libraries; (2) the grouping of public libraries round regional centers, which will generally be great urban

libraries; (3) a federation of special libraries pooling their resources in the service of research; with (4) the Central Library for Students acting as a center of the whole system.

A considerably increased expenditure was advocated for the Science Library at South Kensington for the benefit of the scientific research worker, and for the Central Library for Students.

Col. Newcombe's paper dealt with the relations of special libraries to the Central Library for Students. Three points were elaborated, the bureau of exchange feature of the Central Library whereby it acts as the intermediary in the interchange of books between libraries, the bureau of information feature, thru which it would take over much of the work of the A.S. L.I.B. staff on the directory to sources of special information, and also prepare bibliographies on special subjects, and lastly the preparation of the union catalog. In the discussion that followed the A.L.A. delegate explained the work now being done at the Library of Congress on the great Union Catalog.

The general session on Saturday morning was divided into three periods. The first gave consideration to the finely edited *Aslib Directory, a Guide to Sources of Specialized Information in Great Britain and Ireland* edited by G. F. Barwick, late keeper of printed books in the British Museum.

This carries out an idea broached in Washington during the war period. It lists under all subjects the kind of information and the places where it is available. It will be ready by the end of this year and judging from specimen pages will be a model for work of this character. The second period was occupied with a discussion of co-operation between libraries, government departments and other special institutions, led with fascinating vigor by Mr. Headicar, librarian of the London School of Economics. The niggardly policy of certain government departmental libraries in virtually closing their collections to all save their own staffs came in for some sound knocks given and taken in good British sporting spirit.

In the third period minor matters of reprinting and abstracting scientific literature, reference libraries in London and a co-operative catalog, and library contacts within the Empire were discussed.

The evening sessions were in small groups representing more highly specialized libraries.

The A.L.A. delegate led the discussion on school libraries; explaining recent developments, describing the apparatus in the form of lists, etc., and lastly the organization of a school libraries section in the A.L.A. conducted by a nation-wide committee containing members from all the states.

On Saturday the first part of the evening session was devoted to some recent developments in connection with the Science Library at South Kensington. It is safe to predict that this library is to form an important part in the co-operative system rapidly developing in Great Britain. The rest of the evening was taken up with greetings from the overseas delegates and responses.

The A.L.A. delegate said: "I bring you cordial greetings from the American Library Association, and I assure you of my pleasure in being here as the official representative of that Association. I am here as its delegate because the A.L.A. is interested in library establishments of all kinds, because it publishes books, periodicals and pamphlets which aid in the administration of libraries, because it endeavors to direct young men and young women of high personal and educational qualifications to the library profession. It maintains an employment service for librarians, operates an international library school in Paris, holds annual and other conferences to discuss important questions and to adopt measures which make for library progress, conducts surveys of library practice and makes special investigations of such subjects as the library and adult education, library extension, and education for librarianship. Its field of interest is as broad as the field of library service. Every kind of library and every kind of library work is represented in its membership of nearly ten thousand. With it are affiliated four other American associations: the American Association of Law Libraries, the League of Library Commissions, the National Association of State Libraries, and the Special Libraries Association. The A.S.L.I.B. includes so many libraries of such character as fall within the purview of the A. L. A. that the interest of the two bodies in each other should be very close indeed. The A. L. A. recognizes no narrow boundaries to its intellectual and professional interests and welcomes this opportunity for direct contact with the young and vigorous Association of Special Libraries and Information Bureaux."

In the absence of Miss Alexander, the representative of the Special Libraries Association in America, the Honorary Secretary, Mr. Keeling, asked the A. L. A. delegate if he would represent that Association as well. This he

did with pleasure because of his close connection with that body ever since its inception. He briefly outlined its career and in referring to the legislative reference service features of its work took occasion to pay a tribute to Dr. Charles McCarthy, who, with Dr. John A. Lapp, initiated the movement in the United States. This tribute to Dr. McCarthy was really called forth by the presence of Mrs. McCarthy, his widow, in the assembly.

The meetings on Sunday were all highly specialized and subdivided into small groups devoted mainly to the interests of particular industries, to patent classification and to the problems of information bureaus. The evening session of Sunday was given over to the important question of standards of book collection in science and technology, but the A. L. A. delegate could not remain over for this and he in Edinburgh for the Fiftieth Anniversary Conference of the Library Association. The A. L. A. delegate can safely say that he never attended a conference where there was a larger percentage of librarians of the highest type so well equipped to handle their problems. One would say that there were at least twenty to thirty men present who could easily take care of the administration of a library like the John Crerar Library. The good sporting spirit in which the lively discussions were carried on were eminently suited to arouse interest and retain it.

H. H. B. MEYER, *A. L. A. Delegate.*

Library Opportunities

Wanted, by an Institute of Music in the East the following: Head cataloger, salary \$2400 to \$2600 a year (age 30 to 40); Assistant cataloger, salary \$2000 to \$2200 a year; Junior catalogers, salary \$1800 to \$2000 a year; General assistants, \$1800 to \$2000 a year. An elementary (not a technical) knowledge of music is essential for these positions. H. W. 22.

Wanted, a young man, with suitable preliminary education, library school training and experience, if any, to enter medical library work in greater New York. Opportunity to become eventually assistant librarian, if ability and work warrant. Initial salary \$1500 to \$1800 per year, depending entirely upon qualifications. L. R. 22.

College and library school graduate with experience desires position as librarian in small city, branch librarian in larger city or librarian small college. Salary \$1500. Location not particular. Address Librarian, 1015 E. Main St., Crawfordsville, Indiana.

Wanted by college graduate, with high school teaching experience and library training, position in school, town, or branch library. M. E. B. 22.

Library school graduate with twelve years' experience wants a position as high school librarian. C. L. 22.

Eastern College Librarians in Conference

An encouraging improvement in the salaries and working hours of college and university librarians—chief librarians and heads of departments—as compared with those of professors and instructors was noted by George A. Works, dean of the Library School of the University of Chicago, in his talk before the fifteenth annual conference of Eastern College Librarians held at the new Casa Italiana, Columbia University, on Saturday, November 26, altho he admitted in reply to a question by James Thayer Gerould that his statistics represented something better than the average conditions. They are based in the main on figures furnished by the colleges and universities studied in his forthcoming book *University and College Problems; a Survey of a Selected Group of Institutions*, which was financed by the Carnegie Foundation and will soon be published by the A. L. A. The institutions surveyed include California, Cincinnati, Columbia, Cornell, Illinois, Iowa (both state college and university), Michigan, Minnesota, North Carolina, Oberlin, Oregon, Rutgers, Syracuse, Tulane, Vassar, and Yale.

The conference was welcomed by Frederick C. Hicks and then entrusted to the capable hands of Mrs. Anne Wallace Howland, librarian of Drexel Institute and director of its library school, under whose direction seven of the twelve items on the program were disposed of, during the morning session. In introducing Dean Works Mrs. Howland spoke of the interest with which experienced administrators have watched library schools move from the old institutes, such as Pratt, Armour and Drexel, thru the public libraries to the universities.

The new survey is intended for the education of those in administrative positions in universities, said Dean Works. They do not realize the changes that have taken place in library administration, and at present it is futile to discuss it with them. It was enough twenty-five years ago to give the head librarian and assistant librarian faculty status. This recognition should be extended, while making necessary distinctions between professional and non-professional members of the staff. Not all librarians wish for faculty rating, however, preferring a separate status without knowing with any great clearness just what this should be. In nine of fifteen libraries studied head librarians are receiving better salaries than the full

professors. This improvement has come in the past fifteen years. The condition of the rank and file of library workers has also improved, but from a much lower basic scale of salary. The speaker's remarks were to some degree a repetition of a talk given before the New York Regional Catalog Group last April 29 and reported at some length in the *LIBRARY JOURNAL* for June 1 (52:577-578).

The general unreliability of statistics was discussed by Charles B. Shaw of Swarthmore College and by Mr. Gerould. The latter has compiled for some years past a table of statistics from a dozen-odd colleges and universities which he has never allowed to be published, for the reason that, as he said, very few institutions actually know what their libraries cost them. Various factors may invalidate the statistics of expenditure furnished; an assistant may be paid from a special fund, and not included in the regular salary list, or a department library may be administered exclusively by the department and also not included in general statistics. Estimation of book expenditure per capita may be fallacious if the primary condition of the bookstock is not taken into consideration. The range is from \$7 to \$51 per student with \$30 the norm. In discussion Dr. Raney said that the University of Chicago Libraries had withdrawn statistics on student assistants, figures for whom are often entered under supplies and incidentals instead of under salaries.

The statistics blank of the A. L. A. College and Reference Section includes seventy items, and no library answers all of them, said Mr. Shaw. Each library has its own conception of what constitutes a volume or pamphlet. The questionnaire is due at the A. L. A. office on April first, whereas the college year usually terminates in July. It was the opinion of the conference that suggestions should be conveyed to the Section to the end that statistics may be made more uniform.

In accordance with the above resolution, the following committee has been appointed: Julian S. Fowler, librarian, University Library, Cincinnati, Ohio, chairman; Charles B. Shaw, Swarthmore College, Swarthmore, Pa.; Donald B. Gilchrist, University of Rochester; G. A. Works, Library School, University of Chicago; E. A. Henry, University of Chicago Library.

H. M. Lydenberg reported 1200 pages of the *Union List of Serials* off the press of the H.

W. Wilson Company, with delivery of volumes probable early in January. The Library of Congress, as already announced, will keep the list up to date with a card index at the Library. Six hundred cards recording holdings and new titles have already been received, and the New York Public Library has 400 more nearly ready to send. Mr. Lydenberg also reported on the appointment of a committee with Frank K. Walter as chairman and Edith Guerrier and Louis J. Bailey as the other members, which will probably take up with the A. L. A. Executive Board this month the question of appealing to Congress for an edition of selected federal documents on a permanent grade of paper. Some documents for which this is especially desirable are the *Journals* of the Senate and House, the *Congressional Record*, Statutes, Cabinet reports, Statistical reports, Supreme Court reports, and publications of the Geological Survey. The paper in the bound volumes of the *Congressional Record* is of better quality than in the preliminary edition, which is printed on a web press.

Procedure in clipping the monthly accession list of the British Museum at the Columbia University Library was described by Roger Howson, librarian of Columbia. The subscription price of the list is three guineas a year, and complete bound sets are kept at the New York Public Library and the Library of Congress. Mr. Howson looks especially for entries for books published before 1650, and omits medical books, books on the Bible, and some pamphlets. The entries selected are clipped and pasted on cards and filed in the L. C. catalog. The Yale University Library clips and files all entries in a separate catalog, and finds it especially useful in cataloging serials. The Museum is willing to consolidate its printed catalogs, but the necessary funds are lacking and Mr. Pollard insists on a checking of titles with entries which would consume at least ten years, said Mr. Keogh.

Ernest J. Reece read the year's summary of college and university news printed on p. 1159.

Departmental libraries came in for thoro discussion at the afternoon session, Professor Hicks presiding. The average professor is in favor of departmental libraries while the average librarian does not favor them, said Asa Don Dickinson. He asked for a brief but authoritative statement by the A. L. A. on the departmental library problem, but withdrew his resolution after Professor Works had shown that the subject was covered with some fullness in his forthcoming book. The tendency among Columbia professors is not to favor departmental libraries, said Mr. Hicks. Administrative control of the entire collection rather than physical centralization is the more important

thing, Dr. Raney pointed out. At Johns Hopkins all the books in the humanities are together in one building but departmentally organized, with immediate access allowed to the books. He intends to introduce the plan at the University of Chicago, where the plan as originally worked out was a failure, because all stacks are under the reading room with no study space in the stacks, and the departmental libraries have followed the Harper Memorial Library in having a small reading room, with the main collection in inconveniently located stacks.

The minimum college entrance requirements in library knowledge should be the ability to use an unabridged dictionary, a standard encyclopedia, the card catalog and the *Readers' Guide*, said F. K. W. Drury of Brown University. The Committee of Review of the College Entrance Examination Board considers these requirements desirable but does not feel that it has the power to make them compulsory.

After discussion of the A. L. A. reading list *College Life and College Sport*, it was moved to recommend a revised edition of the list. It sold to the extent of 11,000 copies and is now out of print.

Carl L. Cannon of the New York Public Library, reporting for the committee on thin paper editions, recommended tests of this paper for longevity and wear. The *Encyclopedia Britannica* will bring out the fourteenth edition on heavy rag paper if libraries want it, and *Who's Who* is also willing to take up the matter of better paper.

No American library has ordered the complete set of the printed Catalogue of the Bibliothèque Nationale, said Isadore G. Mudge, reading Dr. Williamson's report. The complete set comprises 310 volumes of which 150 cover music, and will not be finished before the end of the century at the present rate of progress.

There are specific limitations to the value of the catalog: modern France is omitted, matter is duplicated, and the entries do not carry past 1875 in many cases and only as far as the eighties at all. The printed catalog, however, is brought to date for each volume as printed. Cataloging is very full and correspondingly useful. There are full notes on reprints and many analyticals. Comparison was made with Lorenz, Vicare, Lanson and Thieme. In one instance these four gave 42 titles in 57 editions for an author, whereas the Bibliothèque Nationale catalog gave for the author 53 titles in 150 editions and 14 reprints, with ten analyticals which would have otherwise been hard to find. Mr. Gerould moved that a committee be appointed to carry out the proposal of the paper in getting the catalog printed as rapidly as possible.

The Legacy of the Middle Ages

THE consolidation and assimilation of the progressive achievements of civilization have been a most essential and most difficult problem thruout all history; and it is the unsatisfactory character of the solutions of the problem that, more than anything else, is responsible for the "discontinuity" of progress, and the more or less static periods, "dark ages." Historians like Herodotus and philosophers like Aristotle in the classic age of Greece, the Alexandrian "grammarians" of the Hellenistic, Roman and Byzantine periods, the encyclopaedists of the Roman period like Pliny, and those of the Middle Ages, like Isidore of Seville, Bartholomaeus—all these, and many others, represent the intermittent, if not continuous, struggle to incorporate the learning of previous ages in the body of learning current in their own respective times. In our own time, the need and demand for a manageable apparatus of books on all the learning of the ages, are ever before us. The A.L.A. report on adult education laments the lack of suitable books; Dr. Bostwick (in his "Educational Functions of the Public Library," *LIBRARY JOURNAL* 52:739-742, 1927) calls for "self-explanatory textbooks" in contrast to those which require explanation and expounding by a teacher; and so on.

Altho mediaeval civilization is often looked upon as peculiarly a period of assimilation, we ourselves make the fullest use of all their devices—and others besides—for the diffusion of ancient learning. "Glossators" and "Commentators," encyclopaedias and summaries or compends, outlines and anthologies are as much the vogue as ever. Most of these literary devices for the digesting and diffusing of learning are legacies of the Middle Ages and it is one of the weaknesses of the book under review that it does not include a survey of them together with their modern counterparts. For example, what of the mediaeval ancestors of modern bibliography?

Another important omission which librarians will be prompt to note, is that of libraries. For the Middle Ages passed on to us not only intangible ideas, customs, and ways of thinking and acting, but the tangible physical embodiment of these in books and libraries. A succeeding volume is to deal with the scientific legacy; and the editors should be encouraged to include other topics not included in the "selection" made in this volume.

In the publication of a single volume on the Middle Ages thruout Europe, selection was of course necessary, and this attempt to put together a "coherent picture of the intellectual and social life of that time" consists of chapters on: 1. "The Christian Life," by F. M. Powicke. —2. Art, by W. R. Lethaby ("Architecture"), Paul Vitry ("Sculpture"), and Marcel Aubert ("Decorative and Industrial Arts"). —3. Literature, by Claude Jenkins ("Some Aspects of Medieval Latin Literature"), Cesare Foligno ("Vernacular Literature"), E. A. Lowe ("Handwriting"). —4. "Philosophy," by C. S. Harris. —5. "Education," by J. W. Adamson. —6. Law, by Sir Paul Vinogradoff ("Customary Law"), Gabriel Le Bras ("Canon Law"), and Edouard Meynial ("Roman Law"). —7. "The Position of Women," by Eileen Power. —8. "The Economic Activity of Towns," by N. S. B. Gras. —9. "Royal Power and Administration," by Charles Johnson. —10. "Political Thought," by E. F. Jacob.

The reviewer is inclined to doubt whether this book presents, or whether any other book can present, a "coherent picture" of mediaeval civilization—even its extent in time and space and the variety of its personnel are against coherence in fact or in legacy. Mr. Crump's Introduction does not even attempt the formulation of any general principles or tendencies which might correlate the different specific articles written more or less independently by different specialists. It is rather, for the most part, another independent essay, containing a brief survey of the organization and elements of mediaeval society. Such an article is fundamental to any study or reading on mediaeval civilization, but is a specific contribution rather than a synthetic introduction.

Also, it gives us more history than legacy; and this is an inconsistency of all the "legacy" type of books on past civilizations. We readily understand what to do with a financial legacy but we cannot appreciate an immaterial, cultural legacy without understanding how it came about, without knowing something of its history. "The legacy of mediaeval Christianity to later ages was the problem of authority"—and the rest of the article deals with the "atmosphere of mediaeval Christianity" and the organization of mediaeval Christian society and thought. The chapter on architecture is concerned with "questions of origin, character and spirit leading up to an endeavor [in the concluding two pages] to estimate the legacy bequeathed to us." And so on.

**Legacy of the Middle Ages, edited by C. G. Crump and E. F. Jacob. Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1926. xii, 549pp. front., 41 pl. (incl. facsimis.)*

All this is not by way of unfavorable criticism. On the contrary, our library readers, and our students, whether beginning or reviewing their investigations, all need this particular type of historical summary—call it “legacy” or by any other name—emphasizing and explaining those events and ideas of past civilizations which have a direct bearing upon our own period and pointing out the connection between them and our modern institutions. Furthermore, it is just this attention to historical background and development which gives it a greater measure of self-explanatory character than is possessed, for example, by the (also excellent) *Mediaeval Contributions to Modern Civilization* ed. by F. J. C. Hearnshaw (London: Harrap, 1921).

Both these books on the Middle Ages should be particularly welcome just at this time when mediaeval studies in America are receiving a new impetus thru the founding of the Mediaeval Academy and its journal *Speculum*. The term “Dark Ages,” once used as a synonym of the Middle Ages, has been reduced to an ever diminishing period within the Middle Ages, until it has nearly lost all significance. For the legacy of the Middle Ages is not merely a sublimation of the legacy of classical antiquity. The Middle Ages, like all others, had their bright spots and made their own permanent contributions to civilization. Gothic architecture, the modern languages, Christian dogma, the university, the idea of nationality—all these are mediaeval legacies, the development of which should be brought—and in this book is brought—within reach of any intelligent reader.

In addition to the general characteristics of the book which make it desirable for both circulating and reference libraries, at least one special interest of librarians and bibliographers receives expert attention. Dr. Lowe's chapter on handwriting presents an authoritative, up-to-date and extremely well written summary of the development of Latin writing culminating in the styles which contributed the basic letter forms that were necessary to the invention of printing and are still the eventual models for the printers' founts. Since the publication of the standard work in English on the subject, Sir Edward Maunde Thompson's *Introduction to Greek and Latin Palaeography* (Oxford, 1912), so much work has been done that much of the articulation of the different periods and styles, and even some of the terminology, have been considerably modified.

The influence of the cursive hand, the relations of this and the square capital, uncial and half-uncial, the different local schools of writing during the period of transition from majuscule to minuscule writing, and the origin of the Caroline minuscule itself have been largely rewritten, and a new orientation was very much

needed. Dr. Lowe has been a conspicuous contributor in all these topics and perhaps better qualified than any one else to write such a chapter. We wish that he had had space to give to the earliest period of the Latin alphabet (best designated as the “primitive” period in distinction to the monumental “square capital” on the one hand and the “rustic capital” on the other) and might have shown in more detail how these original capital letter forms developed, individually, into our modern minuscules, many of which, to the layman, look so very different. At the other end of the development, also, we miss reference to printing types other than italic which owed their forms to the contemporary cursive hands of their respective countries of origin—e.g., the English student should surely be interested in the manuscript ancestry of Caxton's type. In fact, we wish that Dr. Lowe could have written a small volume on the subject instead of a necessarily brief and selective essay.

HENRY B. VAN HOESEN,
Princeton University.

A. L. A. Dinner Meeting

VITAL educational aspects of the modern library movement were discussed by library and university executives at the dinner meeting of library trustees, university trustees, and other interested citizens held at the University Club of Chicago, Tuesday evening, November 3, at the invitation of the American Library Association. Books and the technique of living were treated by President Max Mason of the University of Chicago; Professor Arthur J. Todd of the Department of Sociology, Northwestern University, considered library adult education; George B. Utley of the Newberry Library sketched briefly the origin and growth of Chicago's great libraries; the new graduate library school at the University of Chicago was represented by its dean, George A. Works; and the evening was brought to its close by a talk by Carl H. Milam, secretary of the A. L. A., on the national and international aspects of the work of the Association.

We live much more today in the stream of consciousness than in the physical life, said President Mason, and it must be realized that success, happiness and pleasure are dependent upon the facilities which are afforded people for self-education thruout all the years of their lives. In formal education, students are not now so much run thru a mill in which they are told answers to questions of which they have never heard as they are inspired to ask questions and to repair to the libraries to find answers for themselves. Professor Todd pointed out that in spite of all the hundred years of public schools there are still half a million

illiterates in the United States. Twenty per cent of our people are under instruction. The high school population has increased enormously in the past twenty or thirty years, but there are over a million children between the ages of ten and fifteen years who are employed or out of school. One-quarter of all the children of the United States of the age of fifteen are out of school and at work. Only fifty per cent of all the children entering grammar school ever get thru the eighth grade. The democracy is being run on the basis of a sixth grade education. Librarians are constantly ministering to business men who are seeking technical information and to professional men who find it absolutely impossible to get within the dimensions of their primary and high school courses even the soundest elements of a general education, to say nothing of the refinements of a specialized and technical education.

The student body at the new graduate school will be carefully selected, said Dr. Works. There may be no more than fifteen students in

the school at the end of five years. It is possible that in the early years at least all the student body will be persons on fellowships who have been selected because they can make some contribution to the program of work that the school has laid out. The instructing staff will be relatively small—four or five full-time members—but supplemented by visiting lecturers. Results are expected to be felt in studies made by the students and by aid given by the staff to communities undertaking a program of adult education.

Mr. Milam touched on the A.L.A.'s distribution of 350,000 reading courses in the past two years, on surveys undertaken on the Association's recommendation in Louisiana and British Columbia, on the plan of relief for libraries ruined by the Mississippi flood, and the necessity for establishing county libraries in the 2300 counties in the United States which do not have any sort of library, to serve the forty-two million people in the country who have no access to library facilities.

Library of Congress Endowments

IN the last ten months the Library of Congress has received actual or pledged gifts of money amounting to nearly one million dollars, of which \$700,000 comes from John D. Rockefeller, Jr., to promote the acquisition (in copy and facsimiles) of source material for American history, and to develop the bibliographical apparatus of the library in the interest of its informational service, especially to other libraries and to the research investigator. The Rockefeller gifts come in the form of an assurance that the library in the next five years may draw upon the donor within each year up to a certain limit in the interest of each project. In the case of American history the limit is \$50,000 for the first year and \$100,000 during each of the succeeding four years. For the bibliographical project the limit is \$50,000 for each of the five years. The period was initiated September 1, and the operations are now under way. Actual operations in the field are in charge of Professor Samuel F. Bemis of George Washington University (who was the winner last year of the Pulitzer prize for a volume on American history), who was granted a leave of absence for the purpose and is now in Europe engaged upon it. The British Museum has assigned a room where the Library of Congress has now its own photostat plant, the gift of Benjamin B. Wilbur, and a similar room coupled with a similar gift of the plant is assured at the Public Record Office. The second five-year project, the development of the

library's bibliographic apparatus, is now employing thirty-four people who are assembling into one great union catalog the entries of all books important for serious research owned by other American libraries.

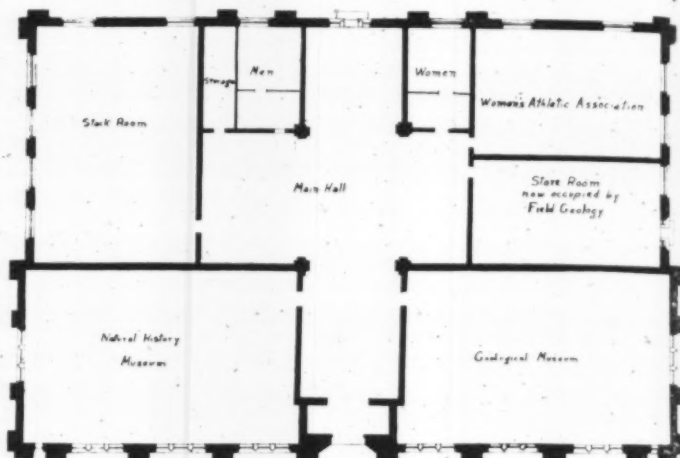
Invitation and solicitation of such gifts has been expedited by the creation of the Library of Congress Trust Fund Board in 1925. Prior to that year the only sum of money ever received by the library from a private source was the Hubbard bequest of \$20,000 for additions to the print collection. Over two million dollars in gifts have been received since the creation of the Board. Several such have been reported in the *LIBRARY JOURNAL* from time to time: \$100,000 from Mrs. Frederic Coolidge for the Music Auditorium, with endowment exceeding \$500,000 for activities of the Division of Music; \$100,000 from James B. Wilbur for reproduction of source material in American history; \$10,000 from R. R. Bowker, the income to be used for bibliographic service; \$75,000 from William Evarts Benjamin for a chair of American history, recently filled by Dr. J. Franklin Jameson, director of the Carnegie Institution of Washington, and \$75,000 from the Carnegie Corporation for a similar chair of Fine Arts.

Next to the Rockefeller gifts in magnitude and importance are the Huntington gift and the Thacher bequest. Archer M. Huntington of New York recently offered the library a gift of

(Concluded on p. 1174)

New Library Building for K. S.T.C. at Hays

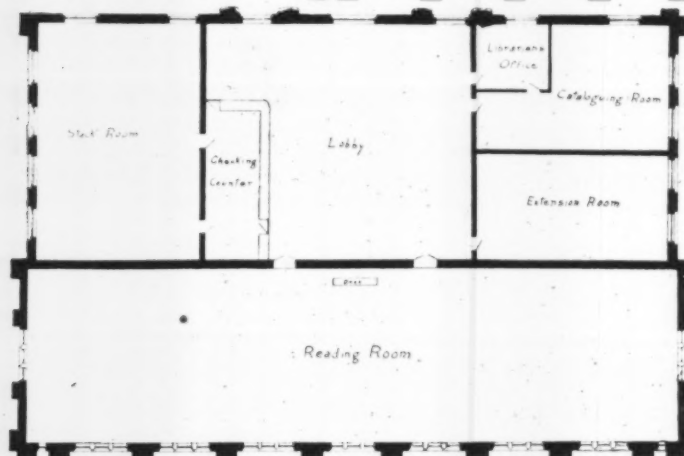
FOR the Forsyth Library of Kansas State Teachers College of Hays the 1925 Legislature appropriated money. The contract was let in the fall of that year and the building was occupied last fall. New furniture and fixtures were installed the summer just past. The building measures one hundred by one hundred and fifty feet and is three floors in height. It is constructed of native Kansas stone from the quarry on the college lands, in keeping with the other buildings on the



FIRST FLOOR

On the second floor the lobby is given over to the checking counter, card catalog, display case, settee, and racks for current newspapers. Behind the checking counter is the stack room which has a capacity for 150,000 volumes, and on the opposite side of the lobby, the librarian's office, work room and extension library.

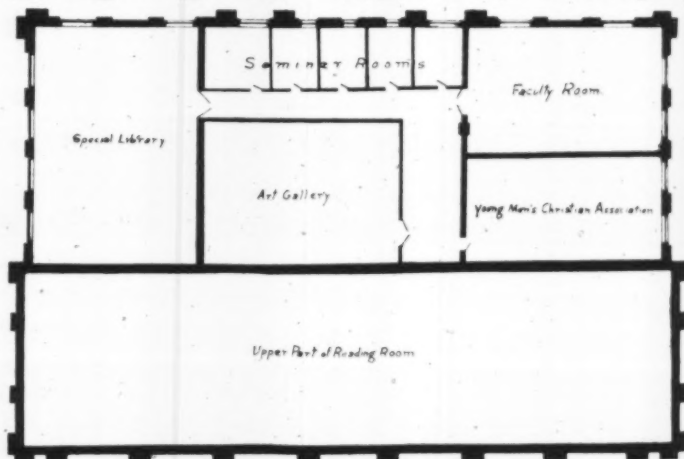
Opening off the lobby on the north and extending across the front of the building is the reading room



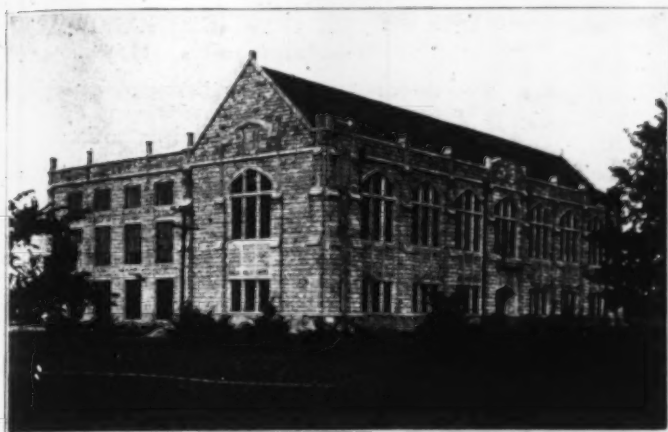
SECOND FLOOR

Teachers College campus.

The style of the building is Cathedral Gothic. The main entrance is on the north side of the first floor where massive bronze doors of dignified design admit one into a large lobby. On the right is a room occupied by the Museum of Geology, and on the left one in which the Museum of Natural History is housed. Behind these on the one side the library's shipping room and on the other the lower floor of the stack room.



THIRD FLOOR



two stories high, measuring forty by one hundred and fifty feet, and accommodating 300 students at one sitting. This room was planned to be the most beautiful spot on the campus and it fulfills every expectation in this respect. The walls are finished in gray and soft tan and the woodwork, including the oak shelving around the walls and the huge oak beams which support the vaulted ceilings, is silver gray. Massive oak reading tables and oak chairs are finished to match the woodwork. Fourteen octagonal chandeliers made of bronze and leaded glass have been hung in this room.

covered with battleship linoleum while on the first red square tiles are used in the lobby and concrete in the rooms. The light fixtures in the rooms and lobbies are of the same style as those in the reading room tho considerably smaller.

The monumental staircase of Vermont white marble is of beautiful design and exquisite workmanship.

The building is designed to provide for the growth of the institution for many years to come. The stack room can be extended indefinitely and the rooms now devoted to other purposes can be used by the library.

FLOYD B. STREETER, *Librarian*.

The Mundaneum, Monument of the League

TO commemorate ten years of effort towards peace and world co-operation, the League of Nations in its Document 126^b issued last October 10 (in French) envisages a Mundaneum, to be established within the limits of Geneva, which will be a demonstration of the present state of the world and its complex mechanism. Each nation will have represented there the natural resources of its territory, its population, its economics, its institutions and culture. This demonstration should bear the expressive and international title of "Mundaneum," at once exposition, museum, library, and place of documentation and instruction, as well as a center of studies, of reunions, of assembly and sanctuary of human unity to which pilgrims might repair. Maintenance should be assured by each co-operating entity, nation, and association assuming the expenses of its direct participation and by an international subscription, divided by countries and by specialties, which would solicit the aid of those advantaged by fortune and of a body of small givers, while the surplus would be raised by a loan con-

tracted either without interest or with the rate of interest based on the receipts (taxes for entry and location), the amortization of which should fall on the future generations who will have had the benefit of the project.

The associations grouped in the Union in the Institutes of the Palais Mondial at Brussels have worked on this project of a world city in miniature for eight years. The entire work accomplished at the temporary seat at Brussels is the sketch or first draft of what will be realized in the large and with a definitive title at Geneva in 1930, the tenth anniversary of the founding of the League of Nations.

Each international association would display at the Mundaneum the structure and operation of that part of the total universe to the study and making effective of which it devotes its efforts: hygiene, production, transportation, technique, social relations, education, art, science, literature, philosophy or religion. Those interested in the study of the past may present there the historical evolution of humanity under the form of an abridged reconstruc-

tion of the great civilizations. The League of Nations would demonstrate its aims, its constitution, its particular work; it would make evident its *raison d'être*, drawn from history, from political development, from the necessity even of causing to live in harmony so many various elements, and of assuring their full expansion in complete security. The Mundaneum is designed to be a vast monument formed from a complex of separate edifices, each realized in the frame of a general plan and testifying to the power and unity of the whole. The erections should be simple, excluding all useless luxury, drawing inspiration from the activating forces of modern architecture whose economy rests on the internal function of the edifices and not on costly and superimposed decoration. Administratively, it would be a world foundation under the high protectorate of the League of Nations and all the participating governments. The League invites its members to consider the possibilities of the Mundaneum and to contemplate the centralization of all international associations at Geneva as their principal seat.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS ENDOWMENT (Concluded from p. 1171)

\$100,000 as an endowment to provide an income for the purchase of books relating to Spanish, Portuguese and South American arts, crafts, literature and history, published not more than ten years previous to their purchase, with the condition attached that as soon as books purchased from the income are received at the Library of Congress a list of them is to be sent to New York to the Hispanic Society, and that that Society shall be permitted to borrow for three months such of them as it needs.

The John Boyd Thacher collections, bequeathed by the collector's widow, Mrs. Emma Treadwell Thacher, who died in Albany, last February, have been officially appraised at \$355,000. They include 929 incunabula, early books relating to Christopher Columbus and other early discoverers, two collections of rare autographic documents, of which 1460 are letters and documents by notable personages involved in the French Revolution, and about 1600 volumes on the history of that Revolution.



PAUL M. PAINE'S COUNTY LIBRARY "MAP" IS PUBLISHED BY THE AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION IN BLACK AND RED ON A PLEASANT LIGHT INDIA GROUND. THE MAP IS 24 BY 20 INCHES IN SIZE

THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

TWICE-A-MONTH

DECEMBER 15, 1927

MRS. FREDERIC SHURTLEFF COOLIDGE'S great gift to the Library of Congress of the music auditorium and the endowment for Music Department, together exceeding \$600,000, and James B. Wilbur's generous initiative of the Library of Congress Trust Fund with \$100,000, have been the precursors of other generosities which already within two years have reached a total exceeding two million dollars, quite apart from government appropriations for the Library. This is indeed a remarkable showing, evidencing alike the appreciation by those who know best of the exceptional position and value of our national library and the great service which Dr. Herbert Putnam has been doing as the nation's librarian. These initial gifts were followed by W. E. Benjamin's endowment of \$75,000 for a chair of American History, by the grant from the Carnegie Corporation of another \$75,000 for a chair of the Fine Arts, and by the bequest from the late Joseph Pennell of his art collection and of his residual estate after the death of his widow. And now come announcements in the Librarian's annual report of two other gifts, that of \$100,000 from Archer M. Huntington for recent publications in the history, art and literature of Spain, Portugal and Latin America, and the surpassing contribution from John D. Rockefeller, Jr., of nearly three-quarters of a million dollars, of which \$250,000 is for bibliographical apparatus and \$150,000 for source material in the field of American history. The last gift has made peculiarly appropriate for the chair of American History the choice of Prof. J. Franklin Jameson, our first authority in this field and a man of worldwide repute among historical scholars.

IN establishing these "chairs," it is not Dr. Putnam's plan to make a university of the Library but to associate with each department a competent specialist ranking fully with the ablest university professors, who instead of teaching will put the collections which will be developed under their guidance and their own rich experience at the service of teachers,

writers, students and scholars generally. Mr. Rockefeller's gifts are always made only after the most careful investigation by his representatives of the administration and use of such grants, and therefore have double significance, in his imprimatur, so to speak, as well as in their purpose. The operations abroad for the acquisition of source material have been facilitated by the assignment at the British Museum and the Public Record Office of rooms for the photostat plants of the Library of Congress and by unusual privileges elsewhere. The development of the bibliographical equipment should render it in this respect the foremost in the world; while the catholic spirit of its administration as our national library may be relied upon to make such equipment of the widest possible usefulness to those who in any part of our country, or indeed in the world outside, may be able to make best use of it. Prof. Jameson will do equal service to historical scholars in adding to the present treasures of the Library everything collectable which bears on American history, adding his friendly and ripened counsel, where this may be of help. Carried fully into effect this great plan of Dr. Putnam will help to make Washington a national center of culture unequalled in any other capital, and bring together those engaged in important research in the cultural field, who may one of these days perhaps be provided for in a House of Scholars which may recall the days when the cloistered monasteries with their scriptoria, were the great seats of learning.

A GREATER gift from Mr. Rockefeller than perhaps not greater in possible utilization, is his grant of two million dollars for the proposed international library at Geneva in connection with the League of Nations. The League possesses a park of considerable extent appropriated by the city of Geneva for its purposes, on which will be built the Assembly and Council hall and the administration building for the Secretariat. It is proposed to place the library also in this park, with provision of land, sufficient, it is hoped, to make possible

for a monumental building of the moment but for one of the greatest usefulness in the future. It is not improbable that, in case such provision is made, the great repertoire at Brussels may come to Geneva and be made part of the definite world-wide service for which it was planned but which has been only partially practicable with the difficulties of administration and finance under recent circumstances. Other international services would naturally find headquarters here, tho it is not to be expected or desired that these should take the place of national organizations which will provide within each nation full information and service of a national character. Great projects sometimes defeat themselves by being too great, and while the Brussels repertoire and a union catalog may well be parts of the Geneva scheme, an attempt to bring together all the current books of the world under one roof might be to grasp at impossibilities and lose sight of the practical possibilities. The best internationalism is the combination of the truest nationalism in each nation willing to put its facilities and services at the disposal of other nationalities.

FIRST of all, what is required is full knowledge of the resources of each library, wherever it exists, especially where a library has unique features which cannot be matched elsewhere. It is in this spirit that the new *American Library Directory* endeavors to schedule the special collections in American libraries, to which the alphabetical subject index now under way and shortly to be published will give the key. In connection with this work, it is specially desired that any library, however small, which has special collections either of local or general character not noted in the *American Library Directory*, should send immediately adequate information to this office that such data may be included as addenda to this index. This request is of peculiar importance because of the present endeavor, participated in by the Library of Congress staff, to bring together the fullest information as to these collections, in which the first step must be to schedule the libraries which contain such collections.

THE Pan-American Union meeting at Havana in January, at which President Coolidge has announced his intention to be present, should emphasize the desire of this country to be in friendly relations with all the Latin-American republics, tho our adventure in Nicaragua has produced unfortunate distrust of our good intentions. The agenda include proposals for

library and bibliographical co-operation which have yet to be worked into practical shape. There is always danger that such conferences may pass resolutions of high import but of little practical result. It is nevertheless most desirable that here or at some other place and date library representatives from our Latin-American library associates in the several republics of Central and South America should be brought together and a practical scheme worked out such as Señor Benjamin Cohen emphasized at the Atlantic City conference for useful intercontinental library relations. The recent first congress of librarians in Mexico, the proposal of a library school in Chile and the request from the University of Cordoba in Argentina for co-operation from the American Library Association in cataloging its historic library possibly dating from the establishment of the university in 1613, are all signs of the times which give promise of great and useful co-operation in the future.

THRUOUT the library field there has been multiplication of every feature in the past half century, for where fifty years ago only one library periodical existed, there are now several score, including the periodical publications of individual libraries. The *Bulletin* of the Springfield Public Library has recently rounded out forty years of continuous existence, and Mr. Wellman has noted with interest that the first issues, in the days of Dr. Rice, compared not unfavorably with the issues of today, including many of the features now common to all individual library periodicals. He suggests that it would be interesting to know whether any other library so long ago printed anything of the sort, and we shall be glad if any of our readers can throw light on this historic query.

Nathaniel Dana Carlile Hodges, who was for nearly twenty-five years librarian of the Cincinnati Public Library, died on November 25 after a long illness, in his seventy-sixth year. Mr. Hodges who was a graduate of Harvard, class of 1874, spent several of his early years as assistant in physics at Harvard and as assistant editor and editor of *Science*, turning to library work only in 1895 when he became an assistant at the Astor Library, New York. He spent 1897-1900 as assistant in the Harvard Library, going thence to Cincinnati in 1900 to the librarianship from which he retired in 1924. He was elected a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences in 1879 and was president of the A. L. A. in 1909-10.

Library Book Outlook

BIOGRAPHY, travel, history, sociology, belles-lettres, science, and art are all about equally well represented in the past fortnight's new-book offerings.

The *Letters of Gertrude Bell* (Boni-Liveright, 2 v., \$10), contains the somewhat censored correspondence of one of the most remarkable and versatile Englishwomen of our time, who was one of the king makers of Iraq. *George Sand*, by Marie Jenney Howe (Day, \$5), is the biography of this extraordinary Frenchwoman, whose freedom of thought and action was far in advance of her day and generation. *Robert Frost*, by Gorham B. Munson (Doran, \$2), one of the "Murray Hill Biographies," is subtitled "A study in sensibility and good-sense." *Romantic Rascals*, by Charles J. Finger (920, McBride, \$3), contains further sketches of rogues, to supplement the author's previous *Highwaymen and Bushrangers*. *Calamity Jane and the Lady Wildcats*, by Duncan Aikman (920, Holt, \$3), tells about some "emancipated" ladies of the Mauve Decade. We have also a continuation of the first volume of Rupert Hughes' biography of George Washington, entitled: *George Washington: the Rebel and the Patriot* (Morrow, \$5), covering the period from 1762 to 1777.

Across Asia's Snows and Deserts, by William J. Morden (915, Putnam, \$5), is an account of the Morden-Clark Expedition of 1926, which traversed Asia from the Indian Ocean to the Yellow Sea, covering nearly eight thousand miles. *The Dragon and the Lotus*, by Crosbie Garstin (915, Stokes, \$2.50), is a record of the author's impressions and experiences during his recent trip to Honolulu, Japan, China, and Indo-China. *A Pilgrimage to Palestine*, by Harry Emerson Fosdick (915.6, Macmillan, \$2.50), an account of a recent journey, compares the Palestine of to-day with that of Bible times. *Towns and People of Modern Germany*, by Robert M. McBride (914.3, McBride, \$5), is an illustrated account of post-war Germany, by a seasoned traveller. *Strenuous Italy*, by H. Nelson Gay (914.5, Houghton, \$3), is an American resident's impressions of the present development of that country. *A Wayfarer in Portugal*, by Philip S. Marden (914.69, Houghton, \$3), is an illustrated guide to this tourist-unspoiled country. *Etah and Beyond*, by Donald B. MacMillan (919.8, Houghton, \$5), tells of Commander MacMillan's explorations above the Arctic Circle in 1923 and 1924. *Mostly*

Mississippi, by Harold Speakman (917.6, Dodd-Mead, \$3.50), is an illustrated account of a canoe and houseboat journey down the entire length of the Mississippi.

Propaganda Technique in the World War, by Harold D. Laswell (910.9, Knopf, \$5), studies the methods of Great Britain, France, Germany, the United States, and other Powers. *The American Reinforcement in the World War*, by T. G. Frothingham (910.9, Doubleday-Page, \$3), tells how America, unprepared for war, recruited, equipped, and transported a huge army in a short time. *The Making of a State*, by T. G. Masaryk (913.7, Stokes, \$6), is written by the first president of the Czechoslovak Republic. *Peace or War?* by J. M. Kenworthy (172.4, Boni and Liveright, \$2.50), is by a member of the British Parliament who is a firm believer in world peace. *The New Germany*, by Ernest Jäckh (321, Oxford Univ. Pr., \$2), consists of three lectures delivered at the Geneva School of International Studies, by a prominent German Liberal. *Immigration Crossroads*, by C. M. Panunzio (325, Macmillan, \$2.50), is a study of the past, present, and future of immigration in this country.

Arthur H. Quinn's *History of the American Drama* (812, Harper, 2 v., \$10), covers the period from the Civil War to the present day. Emil Ludwig's *Bismarck: the Trilogy of a Fighter* (832, Putnam, \$3.75), is a drama trilogy intended by the author to form an introductory reading to his more formal biography of Bismarck, recently published in an English translation. *The Oxford Book of American Verse* (811.08, Oxford Univ. Pr., \$3.75) is a new anthology, compiled by Bliss Carman. Sir Edmund Gosse's *Leaves and Fruit* (824, Scribner, \$2.75), represents Sir Edmund's own selection from his weekly critical articles, in recent issues of the *Sunday Times* (London).

There is no new fiction of importance.

Miscellaneous non-fiction titles of interest are: *Character and the Conduct of Life*, by William McDougall (157, Putnam, \$5), which applies modern psychology to the guidance of conduct and the development of character; *The Building and Loan Association*, by Robert Riegel (332, Wiley, \$3), an authoritative, up-to-date manual; *Industrial Arts and the Museum*, by Charles R. Richards (606, Macmillan, \$1.50), which tells about industrial-art museums in this country and abroad; *Wireless Pictures and Television*, by T. Thorne Baker

(621.3, Van Nostrand, \$2.50), a practical description of the telegraphy of pictures, photographs, and visual images; *Dolls*, by Esther Singleton (749, Payson, \$7.50), a history of dolls and of doll-collecting; and *The American Song-Bag*, by Carl Sandburg (784, Harcourt-

Brace, \$7.50), a collection of 280 songs, grouped according to subject matter, giving words, air, and complete harmonization for piano accompaniment.

LOUIS N. FEIPEL.
Brooklyn Public Library.

Library Organizations

The Midwinter Meetings

THE midwinter meetings of the A. L. A. Council and other groups will be held at the Drake Hotel, Chicago, December 29-31.

Headquarters will be at the Drake Hotel on North Michigan Avenue at Walton Place, about one mile north of the Chicago Public Library and the John Crerar Library, and about one-half mile east of the Newberry Library. All or most of the meetings will be held in the hotel.

Rates at the Drake are: Two in a room, twin beds and bath, \$8 per day per room; single rooms at \$5 per day. Immediate reservation is urged. All hotels are crowded during New Year's week.

The Pearson Hotel, three short blocks from the Drake, has rooms with bath at \$4 and up, and the Davis Hotel (opposite the Drake) has rooms with bath at \$5 and up. To those who prefer to stay at hotels in "the loop" the Drake is easily accessible by motorbus.

The following are tentative programs:

A. L. A. Council

Meetings open to all A. L. A. members

Thursday and Friday, December 29 and 30, 10:00 a. m.

Petition for Business Libraries Round Table—George B. Utley, chairman of special committee.

Proposal for the establishment of an International Library and Bibliographical Committee—Recommendations from the Committee on International Relations.

The use of rag paper stock in government documents for depository libraries—Recommendations from special committee.

Summary of the report on the ventilation and lighting—Samuel H. Ranck.

Library revenues—Samuel H. Ranck.

American Library Institute

President, Arthur E. Bostwick, Public Library, St. Louis.

Thursday, December 20, 2:30 p. m.

Open meeting. Program later.

Business Libraries Round Table

Chairman, L. Elsa Loeber, Library of the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York.

Thursday, December 20, 2:30 p. m.

The literature of business and the proficient art of lock picking—Ellwood McClelland, Carnegie Library, Pittsburgh.

Visualizing library service: some experiences of a business librarian—Mary B. Day, National Safety Council, Chicago.

Financial periodicals: selection, use, indexing—A symposium of five-minute talks. Discussion.

College Librarians of the Middle West

Chairman, Betty H. Pritchett, Coe College Library, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

Friday, December 30, 2:30 p. m.

Joint session with University and Reference Librarians.

Saturday, December 31, 10:00 a. m.

Discussion: The advisability of appointing similar committees to study other phases of college library problems.

Preliminary plans for the college library building—speaker to be announced.

The college library budget—Karl T. Jacobsen, Luther College Library, Decorah, Iowa.

Fundamentals in planning college library buildings—Frances Warner and C. H. Brown, Iowa State College Library, Ames.

Standards reached by the smaller college libraries of the Pacific states—Flora B. Ludington, Mills College Library, Mills College, California.

Discussion.

Education Committee

Chairman Harriet A. Wood, Minnesota Department of Education, Minneapolis.

Thursday, December 29, 2:30 and 8:00

Any member who is unable to be present is requested to send to the sub-chairman or general chairman suggestions for future activities. The Score Card will be discussed.

League of Library Commissions

President, C. B. Lester, Wisconsin Free Library Commission, Madison.

Friday, December 30, 2:30 p. m.

Informal round table discussion of present-day problems in the work of the members of the League. Among those who are expected to open up such informal discussions on these phases of Commission work are: Mrs. Lillian B. Griggs, North Carolina; Frances Hobart, New Hampshire; E. Louise Jones, Massachusetts; Leora J. Lewis, South Dakota; Julia A. Robinson, Iowa; Frank L. Tolman, New York. Essae Culver will report on the situation of the demonstration work in Louisiana. Julia Wright Merrill will outline some of her recent field work in library extension. A report is expected from the Committee on Publications.

Librarians of Large Public Libraries

Chairman, Franklin F. Hopper, Public Library, New York City.

Friday, December 30, 2:00 p. m.

Contacts with civic organizations—Forrest B. Spaulding.

Should renewals be counted in circulation figures?—Adam Strohm.

Adult education in the large public library—W. G. Leutner, Dean of Administration, Western Reserve University.

Friday, December 30, 8:00 p. m.

The discussion led by Judson T. Jennings, will center around the following topics: The opportunity of the library to extend its influence thru adult education activities. Advantages and disadvantages of a closer association of the library with other formal and informal educational activities. Administrative and organization problems involved in developing the service of adult education—ways and means. J. T. Jennings of Seattle will give a general introduction to the three topics.

Normal School and Teachers College Librarians

Chairman, Mary J. Booth, Eastern Illinois State Teachers College Library, Charleston.

Saturday, December 31, 2:30 p. m.

Program to be announced.

University and Reference Librarians

Chairman, Charles H. Brown, Iowa State College, Ames.

Friday, December 30, 2:30 p. m.

Joint session with college librarians of the Middle West.

Is a yearbook of university and college libra-

ries desirable?—Carl H. Milam, American Library Association.

Financial standards for university and college libraries—Samuel H. Ranck, A. L. A. Committee on Library Revenues.

Ideals for the college library—Isabelle Clark, Grinnell College.

Statistics; true and false—Julian S. Fowler, Library, University of Cincinnati.

Compilation and publication of statistics of university libraries—C. H. Compton, A. L. A. Committee on Salaries, Insurance and Annuities.

Statistics—Why?—D. B. Gilchrist, Library, University of Rochester.

Saturday, December 31, 2:30 p. m.

Research and a graduate library school—George A. Works, University of Chicago.

Review and criticism of the survey of university libraries—T. W. Koch, Northwestern University.

Availability of university courses to members of the library staff—H. O. Severance, University of Missouri.

Registration, identification cards and financial deposits in larger university libraries—E. N. Manchester, University of Kansas, and W. M. Smith, University of Wisconsin.

Standards, from the standpoint of a large university library—H. L. Leupp, Library, University of California.

Departmental libraries; pro and con: a resolution presented by Asa Don Dickinson, University of Pennsylvania—P. L. Windsor, University of Illinois.

Special Libraries Association

NEXT year's conference of the Special Libraries Association will be held in Washington, D. C., on May 21-23. Dorsey W. Hyde, Jr., a former president of S.L.A. and now secretary of the Washington Chamber of Commerce, will serve as chairman of the Committee on Local Arrangements; Eleanor S. Cavanaugh, librarian, Standard Statistics Company, New York, as chairman of the Committee on Program, and Alma C. Mitchell, librarian, Public Service Corporation of New Jersey, of Newark, as chairman of the Committee on Exhibits.

Boston Special Libraries Association

THE Boston Special Libraries Association had as a guest at its meeting November 28, Francis E. Cady, president of the national association. In the course of an address he spoke of three main problems of the national body: one to keep up a union list of periodicals; a second, the duty of local associations to learn of and

come in contact with the numerous special libraries in their communities and enlist their interest in the association so that the material they have collected may be generally available; a third, to create a clearing house of general information for local use. Mr. Cady noted the fact that many corporations are ready to start libraries of their own, but do not know just how to go about it. A familiarity with the work of the local association would be of great assistance in such cases, for it could put them in touch with other libraries in the same field.

Besides Mr. Cady the Association had as guests Mr. and Mrs. Herbert O. Brigham of Providence, R. I., to whom the national association is indebted for the editorial and executive management of *Special Libraries*.

New York Catalog Group

A DINNER meeting of the New York Regional Catalog Group was held on December 2.

The first business was the election of a new president to take the place of Linn R. Blanchard whose removal to Washington forced him to resign from the presidency, and Harriet D. MacPherson, of the Columbia University School of Library Service, and of the Library of the College of the City of New York, was elected. Miss MacPherson then took the chair. It was voted to dispense with the reading of the minutes of the past meeting. Harriet B. Prescott, chairman of the Committee on Co-operative Cataloging, introduced a resolution to be sent to the Catalog Section of the A.L.A., requesting that the subject of co-operative cataloging be again given an important place on the program for the next Section meeting. This was put in the form of a motion and carried. Miss Cragin then introduced an amendment to Article 4 of the Constitution, providing for the creation of the office of vice-president, which was adopted.

Following the business meeting came three speakers who discussed different aspects of European libraries. Minnie E. Sears, of the H. W. Wilson Company, and of the Columbia University School of Library Service, gave a talk on the catalogs of certain London libraries; Charles F. McCombs, of the New York Public Library, spoke on the Paris Library School, and some Paris libraries; and Mr. H. H. B. Meyer of the Library of Congress told something of his experiences as A.L.A. delegate to the Edinburgh Conference, and discussed some aspects of British library administration. In common with Mr. McCombs, he stressed one point: that there are many things that American libraries can learn from European libraries, especially with regard to scholarship and bibliography.

A. L. A. St. Louis Chapter

THE St. Louis Chapter of the A. L. A. met at St. Louis University on November 29. There was an exhibit of rare books and manuscripts. Rev. Father Laurence J. Kenny spoke very entertainingly on rare historical material of the library in which it is rich, and Rev. Father Henry H. Regnet, librarian of St. Louis University, who presided, gave an interesting account of the history of the library, speaking especially of some of the rare and unusual books. The Jesuits' Scholastics Quartet of St. Louis University sang several selections.

Missouri Library Association

DUE to the hospitality of Columbia and the thoughtful planning of Henry O. Severance and the officers of the Missouri Library Association, the twenty-seventh annual meeting of the association at Columbia October 20-22 was one of the most successful ever held. Seventy-two librarians were registered. The program was full of topics of important professional interest discussed by well-known librarians. On the first day Sula Wagner, chief cataloger at St. Louis, spoke on economic book buying and Charles H. Compton, assistant librarian, on publicity for libraries. County libraries came up for attention next day, under the direction of Jane Morey, secretary of the state library commission; Purd B. Wright considered "Does the Public Library Pay?"; E. A. Logan, agricultural statistician, "The Columbia Public Library," while round tables for large, small and college and university librarians took up problems peculiar to officers of these institutions. On the last day Margery Doud, chief of the Readers' Advisory Service at St. Louis, discussed admirably "Adult Education—Reading With a Purpose." Dr. W. W. Elwang of the Missouri State followed with "Reading Without a Purpose." Ruth Overman of the Carpenter Branch, St. Louis, discussed some recent books for children, and Katherine L. Moody, reference librarian, St. Louis, government documents as a reference aid.

Most enjoyable teas and concerts at Stephens and Christian Colleges, an automobile ride thru the courtesy of the Kiwanians with whom the visitors lunched on Friday, and a most delightful talk by Dhan Gopal Mukerji, who told us of his own life and training in India, were enjoyable social features.

Officers elected were: Jane Morey, Jefferson City, president; Grace Berger, Kansas, City Public Library, vice-president; Gertrude Drury, St. Louis Library School, secretary; William N. Collins, University Library, Columbia, treasurer.

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Minnesota Library Association

HARD upon the thirty-fifth annual meeting of the Minnesota State Library Association, held in St. Paul, November 8-10, the Minnesota Education Association held its meeting in Minneapolis Nov. 10-12. For those school librarians who wished to attend both conventions and for others, who found it possible to remain in the Twin Cities over the week end, the arrangement was a very happy one.

The opening evening was marked by a dinner at the New Lowry, at which James McConnell, commissioner of education, was the guest of honor. A play, managed by Ethel Berry, director of Hennepin County libraries, and put on by ten of the librarians from the county, with the help of Gratia Countryman and Clara Baldwin, featured the actual work done in the county. All the material for the play was gathered from the experiences of those who took part in the production.

The first session brought out administration and organization problems equally applicable to the small and to the large libraries. Luncheon meetings provided for the children's librarians, trustees, hospital librarians, and lending sections. At each of these meetings a program was arranged to cover the new interests and to indicate the year's progress in that group. A visit to the St. Paul children's book exhibit so admirably and fascinatingly carried out each year by Della MacGregor was followed by automobile tours of the city. These ended with afternoon tea at the Historical Society.

Margaret Mann of the University of Michigan was the year's visiting speaker. Probably no speech ever received the compliment of more concentrated attention. It was a subject close (if not dear) to the heart of every librarian. When Miss Mann had finished and had in her inimitable way made that formidable collection of data, the catalog, infinitely more approachable, it was the unvoiced resolve of every person present to make his or her catalog an asset to the community instead of a community crossword puzzle.

The session devoted to books was a notable one. Katherine Dame of St. Paul reviewed the year's additions in religious books. Irma Walker of Hibbing traced the Paul Bunyan legend, that piece of imaginative literature of the lumberjacks, directly back to the Finnish epic, the *Kalevala*.

Equally interesting was a talk by Josephine Tilden, professor of botany, at the University of Minnesota, whose botanical interests have carried her for many years into unusual corners of the earth. Harriet Goldstein, author of *Art in Every Day Life*, brought the beautiful collection of rugs, shawls, tapestries and scarfs

which she had acquired in the Orient. Miss Goldstein gave a most captivating talk, tho all too short, on the different designs and the manner of their weaving.

Officers for the following year were elected as follows: President, Mrs. Harvey Bertelson, Fergus Falls; first vice-president, Myra Buell, St. Paul; second vice-president, Edith Grannis, St. Cloud; secretary-treasurer, Hazel Halgrim, Thief River Falls.

ADELAIDE C. ROOD, *Secretary*.

North Dakota Sectional Meeting

IT being impossible for institutional librarians to attend the Dickinson meeting, it seemed advisable to have a library sectional meeting at Bismarck at the time of the North Dakota Education Association, October 26-27. Mrs. Hazel Webster Byrnes of Mayville presided. The following program was given: Address—"Mental Nurture Versus Narcotics," Dr. Aurelia Rheinhardt, president, Mills College, Oakland, California; "Readings for the Superior Student," A. D. Keator, North Dakota University; discussion and exhibit of books; "Juvenile Literature Courses," Lillian E. Cook, state library commission; report of the A. L. A. Meeting, Lilian Mirich, Wahpeton.

On the second day "Indexes to General Knowledge" were discussed by Harriet Pearson, N. D. Agricultural College; "Status of Student Assistants—Credit, or Pay, or Both?", by Mrs. Byrnes; "Study Hall Use Defeats Library's Purpose," by Mr. Minkle; "Fines or Penalties on Material Overdue, Justification and Amount," and "Supervision and Location of the Training School Collection," by Mrs. Stoxen; "Closed Shelves, 'What We Shall All Be Driven To!'", and "Reserve Books," by Miss Williams; "Securing Adequate Funds for Institutional Libraries," by Mrs. Etheridge.

A resolution was passed favoring a student library fee of two dollars for each school year and one dollar for each summer session, these fees to go for the purchase of books, thereby supplementing the biennial state appropriation which is wholly inadequate in meeting present college library needs in North Dakota.

L. A. Minkle, librarian of the Bottineau School of Forestry, was elected president and Mrs. Hazel W. Byrnes, secretary of the Library Section which is petitioned for.

M. W. ETHERIDGE.

Special Libraries Association of Cincinnati

CINCINNATI had no Special Libraries Association until last May, when a small group met as the guests of Grace Stowell, librarian for the Procter and Gamble Company, and decided

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to organize. Since that time six delightful meetings have been held and the seventh is planned for January. Being new and not large, the Association is co-operating with, but has not formally affiliated with, the national Special Libraries Association.

The membership includes the libraries of the Chamber of Commerce, the Community Chest and Council of Social Agencies, Lloyd (pharmacists), W. S. Merrill Co. (chemical), Procter and Gamble (soap), Procter and Collier (printers and advertisers), Street Railway, Municipal Reference, *Times Star* (newspaper), General Hospital, University of Cincinnati (engineering, chemical, applied arts, and Van Wormer), and the Public Library of Cincinnati (reference and field). The membership is now twenty-six.

The program plan for this season is to have each meeting at a different library. There is usually a short business meeting at dinner, after which the librarian shows the members the library and tells them about the particular work done. The Association has visited the main library of the Public Library, the Van Wormer Library of the University of Cincinnati, and the Chas. P. Taft picture collection with the librarian from the Art Museum. Invitations have been received from other members of the group. This program plan seems to be so well liked that it will probably continue until a complete round has been made.

GRACE STOWELL, *President*

E. GERTRUDE AVEY, *Secretary*.

Kansas Library Association

LAWRENCE, the home of the University of Kansas, was an appropriate meeting place for the annual meeting of the Kansas Library Association October 25-27, with Odella Nation, president of the association, in the chair. At the opening session Dean Raymond A. Schwegler of the School of Education gave an address on "The Modern World and Its Books," pointing out that the psychological influence of the printed page cannot be overestimated, since it becomes a sort of synonym for the printed truth. He stressed the reading of English literature, since by sharing ideas, ideals and hopes, we obtain a better understanding of each other, internationally. Mrs. Anne Soule Prentiss told of organizing the first circulating library in Kansas in 1859. This is the Coal Creek Library Association, which is still at work. Another pioneer, charter member, and former president of the K.L.A., Carrie M. Watson, librarian emerita of Kansas University, who presided over the morning session on Wednesday, paid tribute to the librarians who have given long and faithful service to the up-

building of public libraries in Kansas, some of whom are still in service.

In her presidential address Miss Nation outlined inspiring ideas for the association in the future. She suggested that the president be elected to serve a two-year term, which would give time to carry out policies. She considered most important the securing of a library organizer for the extension work of the state. Ruth Hammond of Wichita described vividly the Toronto conference of the A.L.A.

"The Man of Few Books" was the subject of a thought-provoking address by Chancellor E. H. Lindley of the university, who suggested some "best books" to read, last but not least, the King James version of the Bible. Helen F. Ingersoll, head of branch libraries, Denver, gave two addresses on "Library Extension" and "Library Work with Children," respectively. She suggested that books should be as important to child life as the three meals a day, and should be selected as carefully. She recommended a number of books and distributed some valuable lists of children's books.

During the annual banquet on Wednesday night, Helen Rhoda Hoopes, assistant professor of English, entertained the audience with readings selected from an "Anthology of Contemporary Kansas Poets" which she has recently compiled. Margaret Lynn, professor of English literature, and author of *The Land of Promise* and other well known novels, the scenes of which are from Kansas, made an enlightening address on "Provincial American Literature." She stressed the need of local literature to preserve the history which in a comparatively short time becomes a work of reference for that particular locality. Franklin Watts of the Lawrence Book Nook prepared a paper written from a bookseller's point of view. Among other interesting facts, he gave the encouraging information that out of the five best sellers this autumn, four are non-fiction, thereby intimating that public taste is improving.

The *Kansas Library Bulletin*, which was something of an experiment in this, its first year, has proven such a success, under the management of F. B. Streeter, librarian of K.S.T.C., Hays, that it was decided to continue the publication.

Officers elected for the coming year are: President, Mrs. Elsie H. Pine, of Kansas State Teachers College of Emporia; vice-president, Lillian J. Constant, Public Library, Lawrence; secretary, Nora Daniel, Public Library, Emporia; treasurer, Katherine Terrill, Public Library, Wichita.

Abridged from the report of

LUCY NICHOLS, *Secretary*.



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Catholic Education Association

PROBLEMS peculiar to Catholic libraries received chief attention at the session of the Library Section held during the twenty-fourth annual meeting of the Catholic Educational Association at Detroit last June 27-30. The full *Report of Proceedings and Addresses* was published in November by the Association. The paper on "Book-Using Skill in Higher Education" by the chairman, Rev. Paul J. Foik, was a discussion of a professorship of books such as that considered by E. O. Grover in a recent *LIBRARY JOURNAL* (52:1019-1020). Rev. Augustine C. Wand's paper on "Book Censorship" suggested that books on the Roman Index that are kept in the library be labeled as such both on the book and on the main entry of the card catalog. Lillian Ryan discussed "Problems of Book Selection for Catholic School Libraries."

The Section went on record as feeling the desirability of a list of books, Catholic and not

Catholic, that the librarians of small Catholic colleges and secondary schools need to consider for purchase. Such a list might be compiled from lists of purchases submitted by librarians of colleges accredited to the N.C.E.A. Sister M. Alicia, discussing the care, exchange and disposal of duplicates, suggested that Catholic schools might print their lists of duplicates in their school journal, to which Father Foik added the suggestion that the problem could well be handled thru the Library Department of *Catholic School Interests*. The Loyola University Press has offered to undertake the publication of an Index to Catholic Periodicals. "Book Rarities and Their Special Value to Catholic School Libraries," by Rev. Albert O'Brien, librarian of St. Bonaventure's Seminary, St. Bonaventure, N. Y., and "Catholic Literature in the Senior Class of High School," by Sister M. Annunciata of St. Agnes Academy, Kansas City, Mo., were subjects of especial interest to attendants at the meeting.

Library Work

Notes of Development in all Branches of Library Activity Particularly as Shown in Current Library Literature

A Children's Book League

AT present limited to one-room rural schools but gradually to be extended to all the elementary grades, the Oregon Children's Book League organized last fall by the state superintendent of schools and the state library is designed to enlarge the reading horizon of Oregon children in an informal and agreeable manner. One-room schools may have a state membership upon application to the state library after organizing a local league including at least half its school registration pledged to carry out the required reading plan. A state school superintendent's certificate will be granted to any enrolled child whom the teacher certifies as having read one suitable book from designated lists each month of the school year. A certificate will also be granted to any one-room school which has fifty per cent of its children certificated, in which at least one designated book has been read aloud to the school, with a teacher who has read all the children's books on one of the selected lists, and carrying out, with at least fifty per cent of the children, a satisfactory reading project planned by the teacher or suggested by the library. A Gold Seal certificate, signed by the governor of Oregon, the state superintendent of public instruction and the state librarian, will be issued to the school carrying the plan thru two consecu-

tive school years and planning for vacation reading of members. Gold seal schools may have first choice of library books. The books to be read are to be selected from the state school library lists prepared by the state library, and shall be of suitable grade as judged by the teacher, and contained in any community traveling library of 50 volumes or "little library" of 20 to 25 volumes or on one of the grade lists, or Book League lists published by the State Library. There are in the state 1,613 one-room rural schools, of which 316 are already served by county libraries.

A Readable Report

TEN illustrations lighten the eight pages of the concise and readable folder which comprises the annual report, for its fifty-fifth year, of the Kalamazoo (Mich.) Public Library, of which Flora B. Roberts is librarian. It is entitled *A Statement of Progress*, and the first item of news is the always welcome information that the library has enlarged its quarters. The Peck property adjoining the main library built in 1893 was acquired in June 1926 for \$40,000, and after necessary repairs was occupied by the Art Department last April and renamed the Library House. Photographs of the exterior and interior of the House accompany the story. Last year, also, was erected the Washington

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Square branch, the money for building which was accumulated by adding \$10,000 to the general library budget for three consecutive years, and by savings from the general fund in the careful administration of the library system. The cost of lot, building and equipment stands at about \$45,000. Three other branches are housed in school buildings. Books loaned for home reading totaled 365,766, or nearly seven per capita.

Shortcomings of the Dictionary Catalog

AN arraignment of the dictionary catalog as lacking all sense of direction and proportion as compared with the order, clarity and system of the classified catalog is the purpose of Julian Leavitt's article "Unlocking the Libraries," in the *New Republic* for November 16. Mr. Leavitt was for many years on the staff of the Library of Congress as cataloger and classifier, specializing in bibliography. The practical impossibility, under the actual working conditions which obtain in a large library, of running down all the referred subjects, with all their "see also" references, makes the dictionary arrangement useless for the serious student, he says. In one library where the writer had access to a classified catalog of his topic of investigation, criminology, he made an adequate search of the collection in two working days; in another library, of approximately the same size, where he was dependent on the dictionary catalog, the same search required almost two months. For remedies, Mr. Leavitt suggests that libraries issue in pamphlet form a condensed outline of the classification scheme of the library to be distributed free of cost, to orient readers in its ways, and, better still, that libraries whose shelf-list is in printed card form should equip it with proper guide cards, with a full explanation of its scope and content, and move it into the public catalog room, "side by side with the regnant dictionary catalog. Let the public use both and watch results."

The Library as a Laboratory

EXACT analogies to laboratory methods and processes in a properly directed and intelligent use of the resources of a library are not difficult to trace, said Pierce Butler of the Newberry Library in a joint discussion with Edward A. Henry of "The Library: a Laboratory or a Warehouse" before the Illinois Library Association October 27. Both papers are printed in full in *Libraries* for December. The educational function of a laboratory as it is used for the natural sciences are, by personal con-

tact of the learner with facts and phenomena, to secure vividness of impression; to develop independence of judgment; by discipline in observation, to teach the difference between qualitative and quantitative results; to bring out such elements as personal equation and the principle of permissible error, and, finally to foster intellectual courage and initiative. Laboratory practice also creates the necessary ability to evaluate the observational records of others. In the library, in place of the personal contact of the learner with facts and forces of nature, we have the use of primary rather than secondary material, the use of books themselves rather than books about books, literary documents rather than histories of literature, historical records themselves instead of summaries drawn from the records, and the works of thinkers rather than manuals and compends. Use of the library in laboratory practice will supply our educational practice in observation and induce the growth of independent judgment. Exactly parallel with the natural scientist's differentiation between qualitative and quantitative observations, the library has a gradation of books which is perhaps best illustrated by the difference between an original text and its vernacular translation.

Library Warehouse Workers

WAREHOUSE and laboratory both is the average library, and for any library to emphasize either aspect of its functions unduly is to make a freak of itself, said Edward A. Henry of the Readers' Department, University of Chicago, in a paper discussing the library as laboratory or warehouse read before the Illinois Library Association last October and printed in *Libraries* for December. A warehouse, a storehouse, may with a slight shift in emphasis be named a treasury. One of the necessary functions of the library is the storage and circulation of the community books, as his partner in the discussion, Dr. Pierce Butler, pointed out. But emphasis is needed on the difference between a warehouse and a laboratory worker, nowhere so much so as in the library. The chief personnel problems of a warehouse are two: workers who can keep proper clerical records of what is held in the warehouse, and persons to transport things in and out.

Those performing duties connected with the library as a warehouse should be regarded as clerical workers, and the term professional reserved for those who perform duties connected with the library as a laboratory. Until this distinction is made librarians can never hope to secure full professional recognition.

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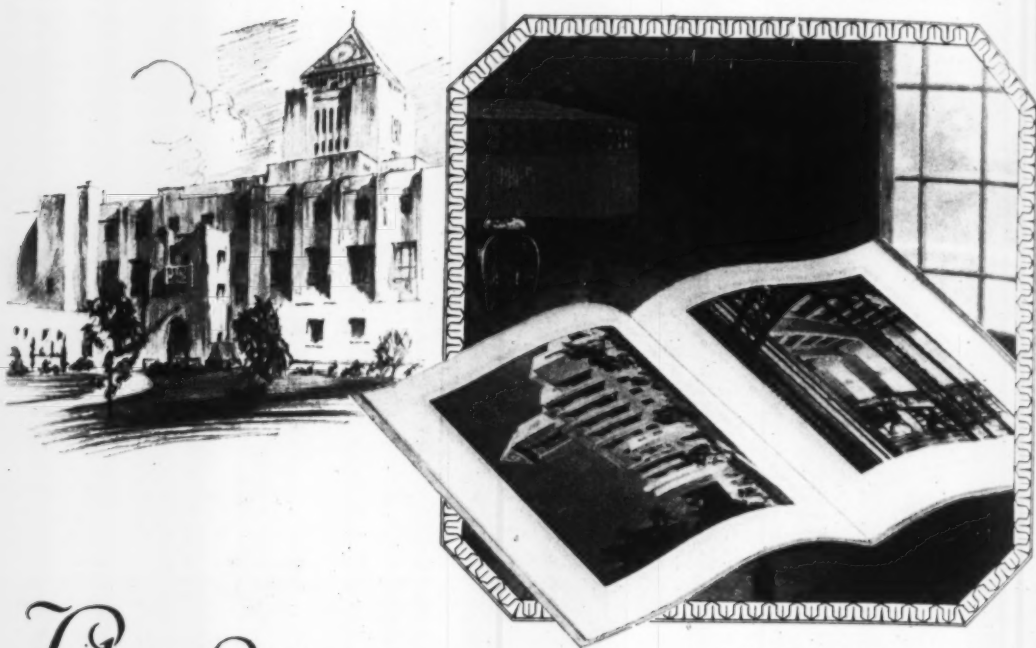
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